

NO CAUSE SEEN  
FOR ALARM IN  
BALKAN AFFAIR

While Situation Is Serious,  
Appeal to League Not  
Believed Necessary

BULGARIA HAS TASK  
OF GREAT DIFFICULTY

Macedonian Refugees Are the  
Main Supporters of the  
Present Government

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Oct. 11.—While admittedly the Yugoslav-Bulgarian situation is serious, no cause, according to the British view, is seen for the intervention of the League of Nations and there is no immediate cause for alarm.

The British Ministers at Sofia and Belgrade have both been instructed to counsel the respective countries to which they are accredited to exercise the most studious moderation in the Macedonian committee issue which seemed at one time likely to embroil the Balkans. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed. Downing Street particularly is exerting its efforts to localizing the trouble—a fact which is regarded in diplomatic circles here as of considerable importance. In view of the alleged desire of Italy to interest herself in this affair.

## Vicious Circle Set Up

While it is hoped and believed the Sofia Government is strong enough to comply with all the reasonable demands of Belgrade, it is not overlooked that the Macedonian refugee organization is an exceedingly powerful factor in Bulgarian politics and that it might conceivably try to overthrow the Prime Minister, Andrej Ljapcheff, especially if the great powers manifest any sympathy toward Macedonians. The Bulgarian Government only possesses an army of 30,000 men, which is the limit allowed by the Treaty of Neuilly, and until better relations are established with its neighbors there is no prospect of an increase being permitted. Thus a vicious circle is set up in the opinion of observers here, without a larger army it is difficult for any Bulgarian Government to control the activities of the refugee organization, though this is indispensable for the establishment of friendly relations with other Balkan countries.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

BELOGRADE, Oct. 11.—The fact that the Sofia Government has decided to declare martial law in the districts of Kamenitsa and Kresna, inhabited almost exclusively by Macedonians, is held here to indicate that Bulgaria realizes the seriousness of the situation created by the recent activity of the Macedonian revolutionists in Serbia, allegedly operating from Bulgaria, and that it is determined to put an end to further terrorist acts, which would create serious estrangement between itself and its neighbors.

## Macedonians Are Strong

However, the task of the Bulgarian Government is exceedingly difficult, for the Macedonian revolutionary organization is more than 20 years old, is well disciplined and exercises great influence in the country where Macedonian refugees are found in all cities and towns, many occupying very important social positions. No Bulgarian leader in power has been found it easy to oppose the Macedonians.

When Stamboliski tried to suppress the organization four years ago, his agents were captured, his Government overthrown and he himself was assassinated. The attempt of the present Bulgarian Government, raised to power by the Mac-

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Anti-British Teaching  
Denied in New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, Oct. 11

NO HATRED of Great Britain or any other nation is taught in the New York City public schools, according to William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, who has commented on the sermon to American Legion members, delivered in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Bishop of London. The sermon, as quoted in the press, declared that hatred of Great Britain was being instilled in young Americans.

"The facts are told to the children in an unbiased way," said Dr. O'Shea. "The history textbooks have been selected with the end in view of giving impartial accounts of the transactions between this country and England in former days."

CONSERVATIVES  
OF CANADA SEEK  
PARTY LEADER

Many Candidates Are in the  
Field as Successor to  
Arthur Meighen

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 11 (Special).—With 500 delegates and visitors in attendance from all parts of the country, the Canadian Conservative Party is holding a national convention in Winnipeg this week. It is the largest political gathering which has ever assembled in Canada. It is further distinguished by the fact that this is the first time the rank and file of the party will be consulted in the choice of a permanent leader and the determination of the party's future policy, which is the principal business of this convention.

Although the convention formally opened yesterday, the first actual business sessions start today. Yesterday's formal proceedings were featured by addresses by Sir Robert Borden, a leader of the party for 20 years, and head of the wartime Union Government; J. B. M. Baxter, premier of New Brunswick; Arthur Meighen, former premier; and G. H. Ferguson, premier of Ontario.

## No Ambassador Needed

"Our party needs no ambassador to Great Britain," said Mr. Baxter. "We want no representative here except His Majesty's own representative, the Governor-General. Canada can work out its own destiny within the Empire."

Two special trains from the east and one from the west brought in the last of the 2000 delegates and afternoons of the convention. Delegates and visitors include some of Canada's outstanding men in professional, business and political life. There are present two former Canadian prime ministers, three provincial premiers, seven Conservative members of the House of Commons, a host of other well-known men and women.

Paramount interest in the convention centers in the choice of a new leader. Hugh Guthrie is the present House leader. He will be a candidate for the permanent leadership, but it is not thought he will be endorsed unanimously because of his former allegiance to the Liberal party.

## Popular Candidate for Post

G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, is a popular favorite for the post. He will be a candidate for the permanent leadership, but it is not thought he will be endorsed unanimously because of his former allegiance to the Liberal party.

## More than 100 Newspaper Men Have

registered with the press committee of the convention. Accommodation has been provided for them at press tables circling the speaking platform, three deep. Not only are most of the newspapers and periodicals published in Canada represented, but several English and United States papers have their correspondents present as well.

## Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 11 (P)

E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and C. P. Beaubien, Senator of Montreal, were chosen permanent joint chairmen of the convention of the Conservative Party. Mr. Rhodes will be the English chairman while Beaubien will represent the French-speaking section of the party.

## AIR MAIL CONTRACT LET

WASHINGTON (P).—The Continental Air Lines, Inc. of Cleveland has received the contract for operating the Cleveland-St. Louis air route, which will be operated by mail carrier, at \$1.22 per pound for all mail carried. Service on the route, which calls for stops at Akron, Columbus, Dayton and Cincinnati, will probably not begin before March 1.

Public's Right to Good Films  
Is Recognized at Conference

Federal Inquiry in New York Indicates Improvements  
Not Only in Trade Practices But in Screen  
Adaptations as Well

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Judging from the drift of proceedings at the first day's sessions here of the trade practice conference of the motion picture industry, marked betterments are in sight in the conduct of this industry, improvements that particularly concern public rights and interests in motion picture entertainment.

Public interest was emphasized in the opening address of Abram F. Myers, Federal Trade Commissioner, and in the remarks of Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., the latter declaring, "I am very certain indeed that there are trade practices, both noncompetitive and competitive, within the industry that can and should be improved upon." The conference is being held under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission at the rooms of the Bar Association in Forty-fourth Street.

## Independent Gives Views

In the early part of the proceedings everything went along in a smooth and routine manner. Affairs were moving rapidly toward a resolution of the conference into its component groups of interests. Then Sydney S. Cohen, an independent New York City operator of motion picture theaters, obtained possession of the floor.

Mr. Myers, acting according to the order of procedure mapped out for a conference, demurred at the first parture from that order. In deference to the sentiment of the majority of exhibitors he suspended this order and granted Mr. Cohen the floor.

Mr. Cohen's remarks in effect were a challenge to the Federal Trade Commission immediately enforce its order of July 9, 1927, following a prolonged investigation, that the Fair

LITHUANIANS  
DENY CLOSING  
POLISH SCHOOLS

Countercharges Are Made  
Against Poles in Vilna—  
Diplomatic Circles Uneasy

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Recent events in Lithuania and Poland are causing a certain uneasiness in diplomatic circles here.

A state of war has nominally existed between the two countries ever since the Poles forcibly occupied Vilna in 1920, and the feeling has been intensified lately, partly by the Polish allegation that Lithuania has closed a number of schools maintained for the Polish minority in that country, and partly owing to the proposed amendment to the Lithuanian Constitution which would give Vilna to Poland as the capital of the state.

Idle Students  
May Be Ousted

Restrictive Plan Proposed at  
University of Hawaii May  
Include This

HONOLULU, Hawaii (Special Correspondence).—Dr. D. L. Crawford, president of the University of Hawaii, in a speech before the Rotary Club of Honolulu, said the university may soon adopt a policy of restricting its attendance to 1000 students.

Such a restriction could be successfully accomplished, he said, by eliminating the idlers and unprepared. The restriction plan, apparently, is based solely on economical reasons.

"It costs nearly \$400 a year to keep a student at the University of Hawaii," Dr. Crawford said, "and students attending the institution must be reasonably high quality to justify such an expense."

In building the University of Hawaii, the Territory has expended approximately \$2,000,000; the Federal Government \$1,000,000 and a fourth \$1,000,000 have been subscribed by private time by the sponsors of the institution. The annual cost of operating the University is about \$500,000.

With the restricted enrollment plan proving successful, Dr. Crawford visualizes a bright future for the university.

He suggests that the varied races in its enrollment will make of the University of Hawaii a great center for international research. This has been borne out partially by the action of the Rockefeller Foundation which has recognized this possibility and has contributed \$100,000 to the university to carry on such research.

He sees the university as an academy of arts, with eastern, western and Polynesian artists contributing to the enrichment of the Center by that direction. Most probable of all, the University of Hawaii will become a world center for graduate tropical agricultural study, in the opinion of the educator.

COURT DECIDES  
AGAINST GREECE

Findings in Mavrommatis  
Case Favors Britain

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11.—Greece has lost its appeal to the World Court against Great Britain. The seven votes against four upheld the British objections.

The dissenters, whose opinion was pronounced by the Greek national judge, Mr. Caloyanni, included Judge Krieger, of Belgium, and Judges of Spain and Ecuador de Silva Passa of Brazil.

Britain incurred, denying the competence of the Court. The Court by seven votes against four upheld the British objections.

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NEW YORK BUDGET  
TO SET NEW RECORD

Expenditures of More Than  
\$500,000,000 Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The city budget for 1928, when finally adopted, will exceed \$500,000,000, the largest in the history of the city, according to Mayor James J. Walker, who adds that "it will approximate more closely to an honest budget than any of its predecessors, as it will include expenditures which heretofore have been met by issuing interest-bearing tax notes."

One of the most important items agreed on so far is the addition of 700 policemen to the metropolitan force and pay increases for members of the department, generally. The increased personnel provides five additional captains, 23 lieutenants and 45 sergeants. In asking for more policemen, the police commissioner stated that the increase was not needed because of crime conditions, but because of the unprecedented traffic and street congestion.

In addition to increases in salary for the police and fire departments, the budget will provide more pay for the municipal engineering staff and for employees in the street cleaning department in the Avenue.

Charles Center Case reported concerning the election frauds which he is prosecuting, without fee. He said

TAX CUT HINGES  
ON ECONOMIES,  
SAYS PRESIDENT

Proposal of Trade Chambers  
for Large Reductions Is  
Termed Inexpedient

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Coolidge is not sympathetic with the referendum of the United States Chamber of Commerce recommending a tax reduction program of approximately \$400,000,000, believing that such a cut would wipe out the surplus of the Treasury.

This was explained at the White House when it was set forth on behalf of the President that he was as much in favor of tax reduction as any taxpayer in the country, but that he stood by his position, frequently explained, that it must be accomplished through economy and that tax reduction and payment of the national debt must go hand in hand.

## Great Outlays Involved

Referring to his statement that tax reduction to be successful must be the result of economy, it was stated on behalf of the President that many organizations throughout the country are promoting plans involving the expenditure of large sums of money, mostly for things that will be done some time and deserve to be done, but cannot be undertaken now if the expenses of the Government are to be met. The present national debt is about \$18,000,000,000. Those who think there should be no war taxes now that the war is over, should consider that in the matter of paying for the war the Nation is only about half through, it was pointed out.

It seems to the President that the Chamber of Commerce and all others interested ought first of all to turn their energies in the direction of preventing unwise expenditures, keeping down expenses and paying the national debt so that it will be perfectly legitimate and logical to have tax reduction.

Although the President has not received the Treasury figures he is disposed to believe that such a reduction as has been proposed would involve the Treasury in a deficit. He is not disposed to make an estimate of the amount to which reduction could go but knows that it would be nowhere near the figure proposed. There have been many large undertakings calling for the expenditure of much money, it was pointed out, the last Congress having increased the amount of relief to the amount of some \$68,000,000.

## Interest on Debt \$70,000,000

The Administration has been able to meet the large increase in expenditures by economies in other directions, but there are always unneeded matters coming up. The flood control, for example, will have to be considered this year, and the increases in the navy and air forces will run into large figures. There is to be an allowance, too, for new buildings for housing the army.

A good showing has been made in the last few years by the fact of increases in the navy and air forces in an era of prosperity and retrenching. The railroad also paid notes to the Treasury before they were due, but that source of revenue is ended.

The interest on the national debt alone for the next year will be \$70,000,000. Payment of the debt, the President considers, will pay dividends in perpetuity. Therefore, his policy is the same to trim expenses and pay debts before reducing taxes appreciably.

JAPANESE OFFICERS  
GUEST OF PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (P).—Officers of the Japanese naval training squadron who are visiting this country were guests of President Coolidge at breakfast today at the White House.

The Japanese Ambassador and the Secretary of State and Navy were among the guests. Five officers of the Japanese cruisers Asama and Iwate, headed by the Rear Admiral Nagano, were at the table. Other guests included Admiral Edward W. Eberle, chief of naval operations, and Capt. Wilson Brown, naval aide to the President.

More Power for City Urged  
at Chicago Politics Institute

Municipal Government Is "Only a Creature of  
the State," Mr. Busch Tells Illinois Group

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—To study the functions of the 25 taxing bodies and other political units in Chicago and Cook County and then to recommend constructive remedies to all needs, as revealed by the inquiry, and to promote more efficient and honest government, an Institute of Local Politics here heard, at its opening session, discussion of recent election frauds in this country.

The institute was organized by cooperation of Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, the Union League Club, the Woman's Club, the City Club, the County League of Women Voters, the Woman's City Club and other groups. Attendance at the first meeting was about equally divided between men and women.

Charles Center Case reported concerning the election frauds which he is prosecuting, without fee. He said

that already 19 election judges and clerks have been pronounced guilty, with four second and third convictions, which brought the total number of guilty verdicts up to 23. Defendants not yet apprehended number 47.

Sixty-four defendants are on bail awaiting trial and altogether 169 defendants are involved in the trials that were brought to court, following an investigation by the Chicago Bar Association and subsequent appointment of Mr. Case as a special state's attorney.

Need of change in the Illinois laws so that "broad general powers" can be granted to cities was urged by Francis X. Busch, former corporation counsel of Chicago. The situation is peculiar to this city, but exists in many other states, with a result that a city government is only a "creature of the state," he declared.

Mr. Busch said that this condition had been remedied in Ohio, Colorado, California, and in some other states.

Spain's New Assembly Adjourns  
After Holding Brief Session

Inaugural Ceremonies at Madrid Gathering Disposed of  
in 20 Minutes, Emphasis Being Laid by the President  
on the Informative Function of the Assembly

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

MADRID, Oct. 11.—"The most important event of the present King's reign" is the comment heard here on the events of yesterday afternoon, when the National Assembly opened punctually at 4 o'clock. The King, simply dressed in a black morning coat, wore an expression of greater nonchalance than anyone had foreseen, as he pronounced the formula: "Gentlemen, the National Assembly is open."

Don Yanguas, former Foreign Minister and now president of the new body, in an address to the Throne immediately after the King's arrival, expatiated on the work before the Parliament for the regeneration of the country's politics. He criticized the previous regimes and the ineffectiveness of the former Cortes.

## King's Visit to Morocco

During the past four years, he added, the Directorate had solved the Moroccan problem, put Spain's financial house in order and suppressed the horrors of social disunion. The King's visit to Morocco, he said, was to leave the Government free to continue its tasks, he said. The assembly's function was purely informative, to "express to governors the needs of the Government," adding, "Your laws will be anonymous and philanthropic."

Primo de Rivera read a statement in which he recalled the triumphal progress of the King's recent visit to Morocco, and added that the assembly's duty would be to bring harmony between the diverse elements composing it, in order that unity might reign throughout the kingdom. The need for the assembly was explained, he said, by the fact that despite the directorate's success it

New Rudder Lowers  
Time to Turn Ship

Fin Attached to Regular De-  
vice Proves Success in  
U. S. Navy Test

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—The Flettner rudder, a regulation type device with a "fin" attached to it was tested here recently on the destroyer Converse of the United States Navy. The rudder is the invention of Anton Flettner, inventor of the rotorship, and embodies a device used by German airplanes during the war, when it was found by Mr. Flettner that by adding a fin to the end of an airfoil the wind resistance was lessened and the bigger piece moved by the action of the fin. The rudder sets out farther from the stern than the ordinary rudder-post, and the fin is at the end of this, acting very much as a regular rudder does.

The fin is the portion which is steered, however, and as this turns, so does the rudder itself move to right or left, the current on the main rudder being created by the turning of the fin, causing the former to follow its smaller sister.

Tests on board the Converse were made at speeds up to 25 nautical miles an hour, the vessel responding promptly to the turns given it of hard left and then hard right and also to the controls. The time in swinging the rudder was reduced to one-seventh the ordinary turning time, and this gave the vessel greater possibilities for rapid maneuvering.

COSGRAVE AGAIN  
ELECTED PRESIDENT

Opening of New Mail Attracts  
Large Crowds

DUBLIN, Oct. 11 (P).—William T. Cosgrave was re-elected President of the Irish Free State Executive Council by the Dail Eireann by a vote of 76 to 70 today.

Great public interest was shown in the opening of the new Dail. Crowds gathered outside the building and cheered the prominent deputies as they arrived.

Admission to the public galleries was much sought and the applicants were 10 times more numerous than could be accommodated. No previous Dail has occasioned such general interest.

Representatives of foreign governments sat in the gallery for distinguished visitors. Tom Johnson, Laborite, and Patrick Baxter, of the Farmers' Party, both leaders who were defeated in the general election, were also present in the gallery. Michael Hayes today was unanimously re-elected Speaker.

POWER-LIGHT MERGER  
UNITES FIVE COMPANIES

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11 (P).—Organization of the New York Power & Light Corporation, representing a merger of five utilities operating in eastern New York, was authorized by the Public Service Commission today.

The companies consolidated are: Municipal Gas Company of Albany, Adirondack Power & Light Company, Troy Gas Company, Cohoes Power & Light Company, and the Fulton County Gas & Electric Light Company.

CHEAPER WAYS  
TO SAVE FUEL  
ARE DEMANDED

Premium Is Put on Waste  
at Present, Engineers' Con-  
ference Is Told

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11 (Special).—It is unfortunately cheaper to waste fuel than to save it under the present economic order, at least in many communities, Prof. Willibald Trinks of the mechanical engineering department of the Carnegie Institute of Technology told the first national fuels convention of the American Society of Engineers, in session here.

RAIL ELECTRIFICATION  
IS CITED AS EXAMPLE

Most Houses Lack Insulation  
Because Flimsily Built to  
Sell or Rent

"A very glaring example of the high cost of saving is furnished by the electrification of our railroads," Professor Trinks said.

"Fuel can indeed be saved by electrification, but the cost is so enormous that electrification has been limited to suburban and terminal traffic. There is one exception to this rule and the road which made the exception went into bankruptcy shortly after the completion of electrification."

## High Cost of Fuel Saving

"Turning from the industries to our domestic life we are likewise confronted with the high cost of fuel saving. Altogether too many houses in the United States are flimsily built. They keep out the rain, most of the wind and the neighbors' curiosity. They could be built with heat insulation, and a few are so built, but by far the greater number are built with very little regard for insulation."

"Houses are built to sell or to rent, and the purchaser or renter will more readily buy or rent an inexpensive attractive house than one less attractive but better built. Furthermore, heating equipment is often inadequate, and furnaces must be forced; that is to say, used inefficiently to generate the necessary heat. The result is a great fuel consumption during the cold season. Again it costs too much, apparently, to save fuel."

Professor Trinks went on to say that as long as the present formula for judging the financial returns of fuel-saving installations is taught in the technical schools and is lived up to in practice, just so long will fuel be wasted, because it costs too much to save it. "All of this would be changed if fuel suddenly became scarce and expensive," Professor Trinks predicted. "If that change occurred, the fuel engineer, who is now the fifth wheel on the wagon in many industries, would suddenly rise into prominence."

## Conservation Winning Favor

Speaking at the opening session, O. P. Hood, chief of the technologic branch of the Federal Bureau of Mines said there are new evidences of the American public attitude in favor of conservation of the Nation's fuel resources. He said large power users had reduced by one-third the amount of coal consumed. This, he pointed out, was the natural result of the stripping of American forests and the disappearance of cheap labor.

Mr. Hood said careful inventory of the oil in the ground in the United States recently showed the country is halfway through its original inheritance of petroleum. Great peat deposits might be developed if there were large areas without better fuel or cheap transportation, he declared. But these now lie fallow awaiting a different economic setting or undiscovered technical progress.

America has nearly 1,000,000,000 tons of lignite coal and 1,400,000,000 tons of bituminous coal distributed throughout 38 states and about 21,000,000,000 tons of coal in Pennsylvania, of which 4,000,000,000 tons have been removed, he said.

S. W. Parr, professor of applied chemistry at the University of Illinois, said smokeless fuel had practically disappeared from use and that 80 per cent of fuels furnished now are smoke makers, although in 1826, 98 per cent were smokeless. About 500 delegates are attending the convention, which will continue through Thursday.

Expansion Due in Gas Trade,  
National Convention Hears

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Gas heating plants may be placed on the roof as well as in the cellar, the American Gas Association was told at the opening here of its ninth annual convention.

It also heard that the country was saved 1,000,000 miles of coal truck traffic last winter by householders who heated their homes with gas, that 10,000 men and 100 times that many women received cooking lessons during the year from gas company home service workers, and that gas will have a large use as a refrigeration agent, heating homes in winter and cooling them in summer.

Even the dirigible came in for attention from the gas men, who put it a word for these gas-using ships lest they be forgotten in the present wave of airplane popularity. "Right now the dirigible seems like the logical vessel for long distance flights," said a representative, "and when devices are perfected for making the big gas bags more manageable in storms, the development along this line of travel will be more rapid."

## The greatest step forward in

"Build Thou  
the Walls  
of Jerusalem"

sang the Psalmist,  
and today these famous walls are again  
in the hands of builders.  
You will enjoy  
reading about Mr.  
Shepton's three-  
mile walk by cleared  
path along the ancient ramparts  
Tomorrow  
as a  
Magazine Feature



dirigible navigation is the safety that comes from the use of helium. This product of the natural gas business, although rather scarce and still costly, has demonstrated its marvelous superiority over the old-time balloon gases, and has removed the great handicap to the development of navigation in lighter-than-air ships.

Increasing use of manufactured gas in industry and added services in the home portend that the gas business is on the threshold of the greatest expansion in its long history, it was reported. Also it was said that in the field of large-scale use of gas for industrial heating purposes, there are now 26,000 distinct uses for gas and that a \$50,000,000 research program is expected to reveal additional services.

The American Gas Association represents all elements of the gas industry on this continent, with present sales of more than 1,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas to approximately 17,000,000 persons.

## BULGARIA'S TASK IS DIFFICULT

(Continued from Page 1)

donians, headed by a Macedonian, Andre Lapatheff, to restrict the activity of the Macedonian organization, may create a serious internal situation which will exert much influence on Balkan peace.

### All Danger of Severance Now Believed to Be Over

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 11 (AP)—All danger of war or a severance in relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was considered averted by Bulgaria's action in declaring martial law along the frontier and the closing of the Province of Kustendil and other strategic points along the border in order to prevent further incursions by comitadjis or irregulars on Yugoslavian soil.

There was some delay in issuing the proclamation declaring martial law along the frontier because the Bulgarian Government at Sofia had to obtain the signature of King Boris, who is now abroad.

Simultaneously with the declaration of martial law, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister in Sofia, M. Bonouff, expressed the sincere regrets of Bulgaria for the assassination of General Kovachevich of Yugoslavia, but emphasized to the Yugoslav Minister that the crime was perpetrated by elements beyond Bulgarian control on Yugoslav soil.

He also assured M. Nechitch, the Yugoslav envoy, that Bulgaria had taken and would take every measure to suppress the activities of dangerous Macedonian elements wherever the latter were within control of Sofia, but that Bulgaria obviously was helpless to curb disorders beyond her frontiers.

The Bulgarian Parliament will meet to consider the entire situation soon, it was stated.

The accomplishment of the assassinations of General Kovachevich was questioned by police. He is said to have told the authorities that he and his associates, both of whom were subsequently captured and killed, received pay from the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee for killing a Bulgarian general.

Reports were current in Belgrade that this committee has declared that no matter what improvement may be achieved in the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia by Bulgaria's condemnation of the crime, the committee's policy of stirring up Macedonian trouble will continue.

### Rumania Offers Good Offices

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Belgrade

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11.—Rumania is prepared to offer its good offices of mediation to Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in its dispute as on previous occasions and with the hope of equally successful results, according to authoritative Rumanian diplomatic circles, which are following developments with the closest interest. Urgent detailed information has been requested from both Sofia and Belgrade. A peaceful and satisfactory settlement is considered to be essential, not only in the interest of the countries concerned but also of Rumania.

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—A Havas dispatch from Belgrade says that a ministerial crisis is imminent in Yugoslavia as a result of differences of opinion in handling the Bulgarian situation and the distribution of Cabinet portfolios. The resignation of the Cabinet is expected.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT  
LONDON, Oct. 11.—September Rand gold output totaled 12,000 ounces, compared with 162,000 in August.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Admission to Speedway \$5, with Reserved Seat \$3 to \$8.  
RACES START AT 2 P. M.

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PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

## AMERICA FAVORS FRENCH SCHEME OF REFUNDING

### No Relation Exists Between Transaction and Tariff Negotiations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—When the request for a loan is made known by the bankers, "the Government of the United States will offer no objection," it was said at the State Department in regard to the informal request of the French Government that approval be given to the refunding of the \$100,000,000 Morgan loan at 3 per cent instead of 3 per cent.

"The Department of State has informed the French Embassy that if and when a proposition is made by the bankers the Government of the United States will offer no objection to the refunding at a lower rate of interest of the still outstanding bonds of the 1920 8 per cent French loan. This refunding transaction involves no advance of new money to France."

Although the French request for refunding coincided almost exactly with the dispatch of the latest American note to France regarding the tariff, it was denied by State Department officials that there was any relation between the two, or that the permission to refund the loan could be in any way regarded as an exchange for French tariff concessions. The refunding of the loan stands simply on its merits, and the State Department will give its approval because it thinks this is the right step.

French Credit Is Good  
Part of the loan, it is understood, has been paid off, leaving \$78,000,000 to be refunded. French credit is considered ample in both London and Amsterdam, it is learned, and there will be no obstacle to the refunding plan.

Assurances that American producers would be able to meet domestic demands in case President Coolidge should be obliged to resort to application of the provisions of Article 317 of the Tariff Act, placing a 50 per cent increase on imports from France with possibility of an absolute embargo on French imports, have been conveyed to President Coolidge in letters from silk manufacturers, textile merchants, American woolen and worsted manufacturers and others.

Instructions to present the latest American tariff notes to France were given to Sheldon Whitehouse, American chargé d'affaires in Paris, yesterday. The note was dated Paris last on Saturday with instructions that it be held at the Embassy until further advice were called for. It should be presented to the Foreign Office. No indication was given by the State Department as to why it was held for more than 24 hours before presentation was ordered.

Ready for Commercial Treaty  
The note, according to reliable information, reiterated the willingness of the United States to enter into negotiations with France for a commercial treaty, but asked that the 400 per cent discriminatory duties levied against some American goods be removed as a condition of the negotiations.

The note also expressed the willingness of the United States to examine thoroughly into the policy of reducing the duties against certain French goods under the flexible provision of the Tariff Act and also to look into the question of raising some of the embargoes against French goods.

It is believed that a settlement of the tariff situation is much nearer. Assurances which the French have received that the State Department will not oppose refunding of the Morgan loan at 3 instead of 3 per cent, are believed to have made the French more favorably disposed toward the United States.

## PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO GOOD FILMS

(Continued from Page 1)

cause of this, the commission granted a stay of execution of their order pending the trade conference now being held. This was in fairness to all the producing organizations.

Mr. Cohen criticized the motion picture producing mergers as tending to remove competition, with the result that the public right to good entertainment may be infringed by the forcing of increasing numbers of poor films on theatergoers. A few men, he said, are destroying the initiative of independent theater owners. He urged that merged producing-exhibiting interests be restrained from further competitive theater building in centers now "fully theatered."

The independent theater owners under such conditions, he said, are unable to serve the best interests of the public. Films should be produced on a competitive basis, he said, and the producers should stay out of the exhibition field except for their "due field" of conducting their exploitation in first-run houses in all the large centers.

Mr. Myers outlines issues. In his opening address Mr. Myers said, in part:

"It is the policy of the Federal

Trade Commission to encourage self-government in industry, and to avoid superimposed governmental regulation whenever possible, because it realizes that those who are best acquainted with the peculiar problems of an industry are best equipped to govern it."

"What we mean by self-regulation is voluntary conformity to standards of fair dealing and the law. It is the purpose of the commission to aid in the reconciliation of business and the law in every proper way."

"It would be folly to attempt to minimize the importance of the public interest in the conduct and regulation of the motion picture industry. Great as I know the industry to be, it was astounded to learn that it is rated fourth among the industries of the United States; that it includes more than 26,000 theaters; that the total investment of the industry is in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000,000 and rapidly growing; that more than 7,000,000 people attend these exhibitions daily; and that the daily admissions amount to more than \$2,000,000."

Question of Public Concern  
"So potent a factor is this great industry in the economic, family and social life of the country that its proper conduct is a matter of the gravest public concern."

"Fortunately, the motion picture industry has recognized its peculiar obligation to the public in the suppression of salacious plays and in many other ways. Far beyond the most of our industries this industry has shown an aptitude for self-control. The trade organizations in the several branches of the industry, the local film boards of trade and the arbitration boards all attest zeal and capacity for what the international statesmen call 'self-determination.' Considering the comparative youth of the industry, its tremendous growth and conflicting interests, these achievements merit admiration and have mine."

"This affair has attracted much attention, and the public and the press will note what occurs here. Whatever resolutions are adopted and whatever steps are taken must represent the free expression of the majority of the conference. Any attempt to control the deliberations of this assembly, or to prevent free discussion, or to obstruct progress must be answered for in the court of public opinion."

Mr. Hays stresses public rights. Mr. Hays said, in part:

"The courtesy of the commissioner in suggesting comments from me at the opening of this conference is appreciated. Speaking for the industry, I thank you for your participation in this important occasion and for your expressions of confidence."

"The motion picture industry is peculiarly a product of the sunlight. It has survived and grown and thrived in the light of public favor. It is a great public enterprise, publicly conducted. Every man in the picture business, whether as producer, distributor or exhibitor, can tell of the eager, constant, active participation of the public in every branch of the industry."

"These same men can also testify that the whole design of every process in the industry is to meet and to gain public approbation. It is fitting and desirable, therefore, that we should take advantage of every opportunity such as this one. We welcome this setting provided by the Federal Trade Commission to disclose the whole workings of the industry to strictest public scrutiny."

"Men of the industry in this room represent investments of more than \$2,000,000,000—dollars of hundreds of thousands of stockholders and owners."

Immediately after the general opening procedure, which including the opening addresses referred to, the names of the delegates were registered in three groups as exhibitors, distributors and producers. The exhibitors came from some 30 centers of their organizations, covering the whole of the United States and representing some 20,000 theaters.

## BIG ELECTRICAL SHOW TO START IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—More than 25,000 electrical devices and appliances, representing the newest developments in commercial and household facilities, will be displayed at the twentieth annual Electrical and Industrial Exposition, which opens at the Grand Central Palace here tomorrow.

According to Arthur Williams, president of the exposition, arrangements are being made for the entertainment of more than 200,000 visitors during the 10 days of the show.

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## MILLIONS WON BY GOVERNMENT IN OIL DECISION

### Reserves at Teapot Dome and Elk Hills Regained by Court's Decrees

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The United States Government, by the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills reservations, has regained \$100,000,000 worth of oil reserves which had been permitted by Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, to pass into private hands. In addition to the recovery of the land the Government will benefit additionally to the extent of millions of dollars by the sale of oil now being held by receivers.

Two oil leases at Portsmouth, N. H., and 27 built on the Wyoming reserve are also returned to the Government under the latest decision. Commenting on this court decision, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said that about \$6,000,000 in actual funds will be turned over to the Government, whereas improvements on the leases and money expended on the drilling of wells also will accrue to the Government, representing about \$4,000,000.

Government Gets Oil Tanks  
Approximately \$3,000,000 is held due to the receipts from the sale of oil since the receivership in 1924. The amount of \$2,200,000 was received from the sale of oil prior to the receivership and is ordered returned to the Government. The Government also received two oil tanks of a capacity of 300 barrels which were constructed at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., at a cost of \$1,000,000. In addition 27 oil tanks constructed on the lease by the Sinclair interests also will be transferred to the Government.

Mr. Wilbur explained that the Government will get back the land and the wells at no cost. Sixty-three producing wells were drilled on the lease. Twelve gas wells, which have been closed down for the last two years, and 10 dry wells were drilled. He estimated that the cost of drilling each well is approximately \$40,000. Mr. Wilbur stated that the policy of the Government in the Teapot lease would be the same as that for the Doheny leases, "to conserve as much oil as possible in the ground."

Conspiracy Cases Follow  
The United States having won its cases in regard to its proprietary rights, the only ones remaining to be passed upon are concerned with the culpability of Fall, Sinclair, and the two Dohenys. First on the docket for immediate hearing in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is that charging Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, president of the Mammoth Oil Company, with conspiracy to defraud the Government in the Teapot Dome lease.

Following it will come the case of Fall and Edward L. Doheny, head of the Pan-American Oil Company, which leased the Elk Hills reserve, and Edward L. Doheny, Jr. Another case pending is that of Sinclair's appeal from a 30-day sentence for contempt in refusing to testify before a Senate committee.

The Government lost only one step of its course against the oil men. That was the acquittal of Fall and the older Doheny on the charge of conspiracy by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a few months before the United States Supreme Court, in voiding the Elk Hills lease, declared it to have been consummated in fraud and conspiracy.

Came to Court on Appeal  
In both the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills cases, the Supreme Court arraigned the parties to the leasing in plain language. In the latest one Fall is termed a "faithless public officer."

There was sufficient evidence to invalidate the lease, it was declared, without going into the question of bribery or the legality of the presidential order by which the land was set aside.

In both cases, the Government declined to permit any payment to be made the lessees for expenditures on the land. Relief, if any, on that score must come from Congress, it was indicated.

The Teapot Dome case came to the Supreme Court on appeal. Not only was the decision of the lower court confirmed but Justice Butler, who delivered the opinion, went into the matter thoroughly, delivering a more severe verdict than the lower court had done.

As is usual in such cases where conspiracy to defraud is involved, there is here no direct evidence of the corrupt arrangement, the opinion ran, but it recited that various circumstances, taken together, prove conspiracy. The decision was approved by all the associates of Justice Butler, save Justices Vanderventer and Stone, who did not participate in the case.

## NORTHERN ARMY CUTS OFF 35,000 SHANSI TROOPS

Reports Confirm Advices Regarding Gains Made by Manchurian Forces

PEKING, Oct. 11 (AP)—Reports received today from several sources confirmed advices here that the Northern army have recaptured Shih Chia-Chwang, 160 miles southwest of Peking, apparently cutting off the 35,000 Shansi troops who had advanced northward from that city.

A general offensive, launched against the Shansi province troops by Chang Tso-shan, Manchurian leader, was progressing successfully today, a spokesman for the Ankuochun (allied Northern army) announced.

The spokesman stated that the Manchurians were making their chief effort along the Peking-Hankow railway, where they had recaptured Tingchow, cutting off the Shansi forces previously moving on Pao-tung.

Three Shansi regiments were disarmed and their railway badly shattered, he claimed. A Shansi brigadier-general and six regimental commanders were killed.

TIENSIN, China, Oct. 11 (AP)—Mme. C. C. Wu, wife of the Nanking Nationalist Foreign Minister, who has been visiting her mother in Tientsin, was detained yesterday while boarding a ship for Shanghai. She was taken to the military police bureau.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The improved conditions for foreigners in China are reflected in a War Office announcement here that 1650 army reservists called up last January for Shanghai's defense will return home this month. Arrangements are being made for the reinstatement of civil employment here.

AWARDS MADE IN CIVICS  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Fifty-four \$5 gold pieces have been awarded to as many public schools for excellence in teaching civics by the Women's Civic Organization.

## EXPERTS STUDY UNIFORMITY OF NATIONS' TARIFF

### League Committee Examines Result of Test Elaborated Last August

By Wireless

GENEVA, Oct. 11.—The committee of experts charged by the League of Nations with studying the means for obtaining greater uniformity in the description of goods subject to tariffs in the different countries, met here under the presidency of Roger Figliera, director of commercial affairs in the French Ministry of Commerce.

At its first meeting in August the committee drew up the framework of a general classification which it decided to test by fitting into it the German, Belgian, French, Italian and Czechoslovak tariffs. It now enters upon an examination of the results of this test, with the view of effecting any modifications shown as necessary.

Having done this, it will proceed to select the categories of products or wares, regarding which a uniform description can be easily attained. It will then consider the procedure to be adopted in consulting the various customs administrations and the trade and industrial circles concerned, having always in mind the simplification rather than the complication of tariffs.

## NEW ASSEMBLY MEETS IN SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

step toward a normal regime. Therefore, in spite of the doubtful circumstances surrounding its composition and convocation, the proceedings were watched with attention. Since the Spanish Assembly has only consultative functions and the Government, that is to say, Primo de Rivera, intends to preserve without restriction his prerogatives of free decision and unchecked execution, it is obvious that the kind of gathering resembles rather what the French in prerevolutionary days called state general than a true constituent assembly.

Since 1924, soon after Primo de Rivera took power, there was talk of such a body, whose mission would be to revise the Spanish Constitution. It was not until May of this year that the Government officially announced the meeting. The members, nominated by royal ordinance, sit publicly only once a week, while the publication of their debates will be subjected to the censorship. The Assembly might examine bills presented by the Government, also the budget, but its principal mission is to study and elaborate the project of future government. Primo de Rivera has indicated that three years at least will be necessary for the Assembly to complete its task.

The Alleged Interview  
Among the members are representatives of municipalities, provincial deputations, high functionaries, presidents of patriotic unions, the

clergy, army, teaching profession, chambers of commerce and workers. For days there have been rumors of plots against the King and the Premier, but reports show that everything passed off happily. King Alfonso simply declared the Assembly open, without expression of approval or disapproval, and without comment on its probable activities.

The Premier, in thanking the King, incidentally disposed of the intimation made in an alleged interview with him that Spain is considering the surrender of Morocco to another power, presumably France. Even if such an idea were entertained by the Premier, even if he discussed it with Sir Austen Chamberlain, it is quite impossible in the present circumstances that he would publicly support it.

Dictator in Control  
Primo de Rivera appears to consider that universal suffrage has failed in Spain, and by sending to Parliament unworthy elements has had lamentable consequences. It will, therefore, be specially interesting to observe on what basis Parliament will be built. The Assembly now sitting must not be considered a substitute for the former Parliament. The President, Senor Yanguas, made this clear, reminding the delegates that their business was to help the Government re-establish normal conditions.

Nevertheless, it will be surprising if the Directorate comes to an early end, for to state the case bluntly it is believed here that the members are picked and controlled by the Dictator. In any case, the inaugural formalities only lasted 20 minutes, and the next meeting is fixed for the end of October.

## NEW AIR LINE TO WEST INDIES

NEW YORK (AP)—An airplane mail and passenger service between various islands of the West Indies will be started next week, it was learned here with the departure of a 12-passenger, tri-motored Keystone airplane for Santo Domingo. The plane was piloted by Basil Rowe, who expected to make stops at Washington, Atlanta, Ga., Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

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## ANTITRUST LAW REPEAL SOUGHT BY UNION LABOR

Right of Collective Bargaining Is Advocated for Federal Employees

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 11 (Special).—Proponents of the Boulder Dam resolution placing union labor on record as favoring the Swing-Johnson bill are meeting with strong opposition among Arizona delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in session here.

Henry S. McCuskey, representative of the Arizona Federation of Labor and former secretary to Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona, arrived in Los Angeles and announced that he would make a determined attempt to prevent the federation from going on record for the Swing-Johnson bill.

Mr. McCuskey is not only a delegate to the convention, but as a member of Arizona's Colorado River Commission he is regarded as a spokesman for Governor Hunt and is counted upon to make trouble for the advocates of a Boulder Dam constructed under the terms of the Swing-Johnson bill.

The convention has unanimously adopted resolutions dealing with the status of federal employees. The resolutions affirm the right of collective bargaining for federal employees, recommend a minimum salary of \$1500 annually and wage increase for government employees in general, urged increased pay and shorter hours for federal reserve bank employees, request legislation granting old age retirement for Panama Canal Zone employees, and ask wage increases for minor governmental employees. Postal "speeding up" practices are attacked in another resolution.

One of the most important expressions of opinion registered by the convention so far was the adoption of a resolution urging the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law on the ground that it has been found of no special value in suppressing combinations except the combinations for mutual aid and protection organized by laboring men and women.

Asserting that the costs of various public welfare services, amounting to \$100,000,000, are improperly charged to postal operation, thereby showing a fictitious deficit in the postal department, a resolution adopted calls upon Congress to declare a definite policy to the effect that the postal service shall be operated for service and not for profit and order a revision in the present accounting system. The present system, it is stated, tends to delay wage revisions and to prevent downward readjustment in postal rates.

Civil Service Court Upped.  
Other resolutions dealing with governmental departments request increased annuities for civil service pensioners; establishment of a civil service court of appeal and increased appropriations for the Department of Labor which will restore \$50,000 for 1928 as against \$35,000,000 for the Department of Commerce and \$144,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture. The delegates reaffirmed the federation's policy of a strictly non-partisan attitude in national affairs.

Other resolutions unanimously endorsed call for the independence of Porto Rico; intensifying of union investment projects; reorganization of a national "Commonwealth Week" by unions; establishment of a workmen's compensation fund in the District of Columbia; enactment of workmen's compensation laws in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina, the only states now without such laws; and congressional aid in the Mississippi Valley to prevent further floods.

## AMERICAN CHURCH CORNER STONE LAID

Founded 70 Years Ago, New Structure Is Being Built

PARIS, Oct. 11 (P).—The Lindbergh medal and others, struck by the French mint in commemoration of Franco-American events, were placed by the French Government along with many documents and relics in the corner stone of the new American church, which was laid today of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. Sheldon Whitehouse, Chargé d'Affaires at the American Embassy, and many noted figures, attended the ceremonies.

The new structure, which will cost about \$500,000, is a sixteenth century Gothic style edifice, the church is on the Quai d'Orsay close to the Invalides.

## The Spectator

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(Standard Time)  
Observation-lounge-car  
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## BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

rides on the Seine and the basement had to be specially waterproofed to prevent seepage from the river. The American Church is the oldest American institution in Paris, except the embassy. It is undenominational and dates from the Third Empire, having been founded in 1857 by the Rev. Edward N. Kirk of Boston.

## LEGIIONNAIRES OFF TO AMERICA

Last Day of Visit to London Is Crammed With Entertainment

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Oct. 11 (P).—The steamship Leviathan, flagship of the United States Lines, has sailed for New York as a doughboy ship—just as she was in the days of the World War. Nearly 2000 Legionnaires, the last of the great pilgrimage to the American Legion convention, were aboard her.

There were many aboard the Leviathan beside the Legionnaires, but the American war veterans dominated the great liner despite such passengers as the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, Roald Amundsen and Sir Thomas Lipton.

The American Legion "Good Will Party" took part in a whirl of activities yesterday, which began in the morning with a chat with King George and Queen Mary and ended at night with a banquet to the British Legionnaires who have been the Americans' hosts. Between their call at Buckingham Palace and the farewell dinner in the evening, the Legionnaires were luncheon guests of Sir Rowland Blades, Lord Mayor of London.

## NEW MARK REPORTED BY WOMAN-SWIMMER

Miss McKellan Said to Have Cut Ederle Record

FOLKESTONE, Eng., Oct. 11 (P).—Gertrude Ederle's record channel swim of 14 hours and 31 minutes was reported lowered today by Miss Mona McKellan, who landed at Folkestone at 8:50 o'clock this morning, after swimming from Cape Gris-Nez. Her time was said to be 13 hours and 10 minutes.

It is understood she left the French coast shortly yesterday afternoon. Only the people accompanying her in the fishing smack knew she had started.

Miss McKellan, whose real name is Dorothy Logan, is the fourth woman to swim the channel, the others being Gertrude Ederle, who was the first woman to make the crossing; Mrs. Clemington Corson, who was the second, and Miss Gleitz, who was reported successfully only a few days ago.

Miss McKellan's time is the third best time ever made in a channel crossing. The record is held by Georges Michel of Paris, who swam from Cape Gris-Nez to Dover in 11 hours 5 minutes.

## MEXICAN ECONOMY PROGRAM INDORSED

Chambers of Commerce Declare Costs Must Be Cut

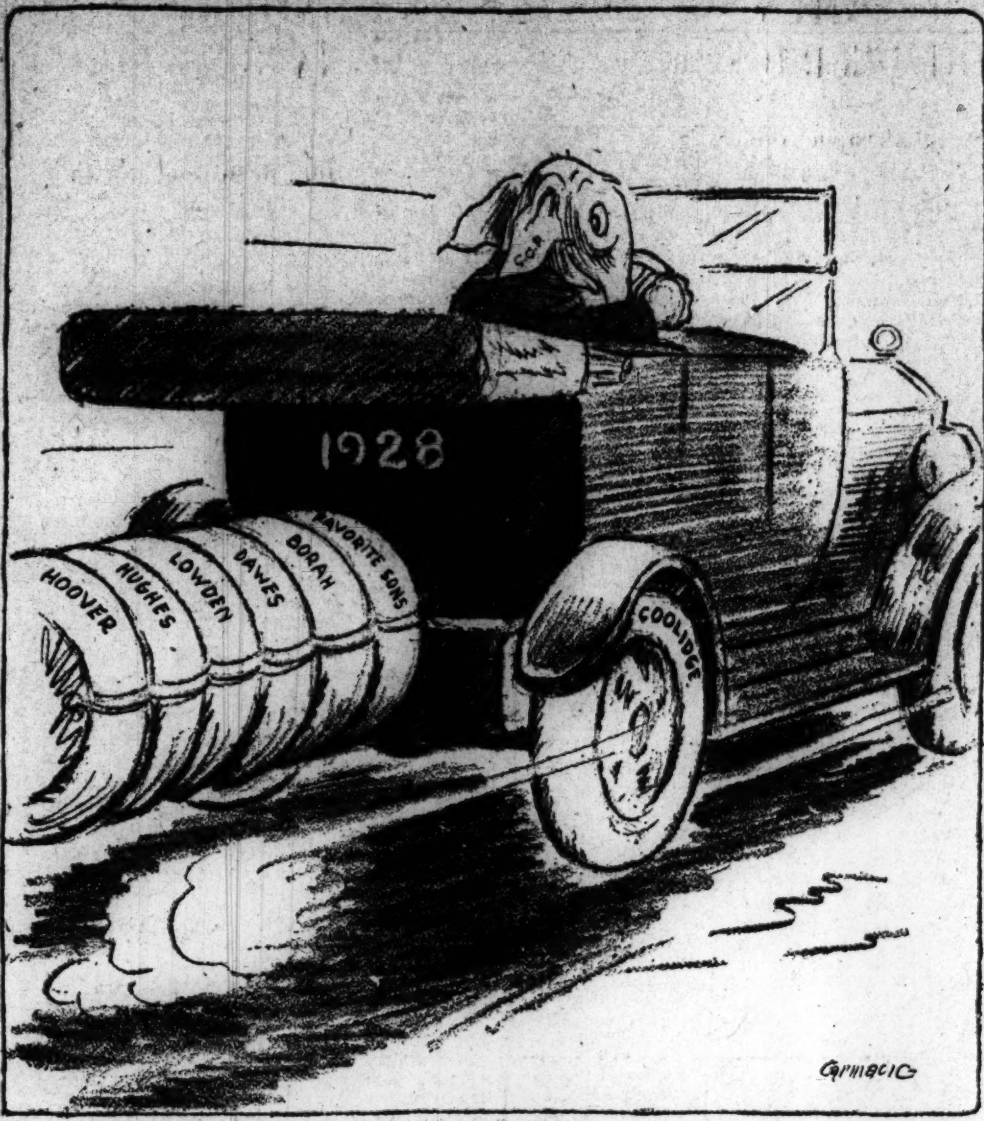
MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—High costs of living must be immediately forced down by co-operation of industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations with the federal, state and municipal governments was the consensus at the national convention of chambers of commerce, which has just completed its sessions in this city.

Attention should first be called to the Government's augmentation of the federal activities, said a commission appointed to investigate the matter. The Federal Government, it said, was not the only department that was heavily spending money, however, because the state and municipal authorities also had great expenditures.

The committee recommended that

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## Still "Riding Easy" but Prepared for Emergency



tax collection be simplified both in process and in number of employees. Speaking of the recently launched economy program by the Calles' Administration, the committee declared itself in favor of the project in restoring the Nation to normalcy. It was decided to petition President Calles to present the national budgets, cut as low as possible, immediately to the Chamber of Deputies for its discussion and adoption. Similar messages asking for return to rigid governmental economy were directed to state and municipal authorities.

## PROGRAM OF ECONOMY PLANNED FOR MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—Fifty million pesos will be cut from the budgets as a project of economy by the Mexican Federal Government for the year of 1928, says an article appearing in El Universal Grafico, a daily paper in Mexico City.

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, President, co-operating with Luis Montes de Oca, Minister of Finance, has requested each Cabinet department to cut 4,000,000 pesos from its former appropriations, in compliance with the strict program of economy being pursued by the Calles' Government, says the article.

"About 500 or 600 rebels, infantry and cavalry, surrendered to the Gov-

## GOMEZ DEFEAT ENDS REVOLT, SAYS CALLES

500 Rebels Are Reported Captured—Six-Year Presidential Term Sought

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11 (P).—President Calles, through his chief of staff, General Alvarez, has announced that the revolution has been completely crushed by a federal victory in which the Gomez-Almada rebel forces were overwhelmed, and that the two rebel leaders are in flight with only about 100 followers.

A presidential statement, announcing the victory, says: "In their first encounter with the Government forces the group of traitors under Gomez and Almada were completely defeated. The rebel leaders Gomez, Almada and Medina fled shamefully when they heard the first shots, leaving their troops at the mercy of the Government forces."

500 Rebels Surrendered

"About 500 or 600 rebels, infantry and cavalry, surrendered to the Gov-

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tailed report of "the action which ended the revolution." He also personally ordered that full amnesty be given the officers and men who surrendered and that they be mobilized at points to be designated by the Government.

A motion to make the presidential term six years instead of four, as at present, has passed its first reading in the Senate. If finally adopted it will require ratification by the majority of the state legislatures.

Would Apply to Obregon  
It will then become effective for the next presidential term, for which General Obregon will apparently be elected, there being no other candidates in the field with the exception of Generals Gomez and Serrano.

In explanation of the announcement that the property of known rebels would be confiscated, Attorney-General Ortega has let it be known that this does not include those whose activities were purely political and in support of the Gomez and Serrano presidential campaigns. Only those engaging in armed rebellion will be affected by the confiscation order.

Felix F. Palavicini, founder and formerly editor of the newspaper El Universal, and chief editorial writer for Excelsior, have been deported, being placed on a train for Laredo in custody of agents from the Department of the Interior.

## AUTOGIRO AIRPLANE TO ENTER COMPETITION

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Considerable interest is evident here at the entry of an autogiro airplane in the Guggenheim Safe Aircraft competition, a view of the fact that recently an autogiro built for the Air Ministry completed a flight from Southampton to Farnborough, some 40 miles, with a passenger, the pilot being Señor de Cierva, the inventor of the autogiro. The flight and landing were carried out in a manner entirely successful.

The chief feature claimed for the autogiro is its ability to land safely, the novel windmill plane with which it is equipped causing it merely to sink gently to the ground when the engine stops. At present its top speed is 90 miles per hour.

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## Pan-American Consul Rules Under Scrutiny at Parley

Move for Uniformity in Regulations and Fees Praised by Secretary Kellogg as Conference Starts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Although certain regulations are necessary to protect the interests of the respective countries, it is a matter of importance to all countries that these regulations should be reduced to a minimum, and that they should be as simple as possible, Secretary Kellogg told delegates from 21 republics at the opening session here of the Pan-American Commission Conference on the Simplification and Standardization of Consular Procedure.

"Consular regulations are an important element in the interchange of commodities between nations," Mr. Kellogg said. "It is quite natural that in the course of years the practice and procedure of each country should have developed along lines different from those of other nations. These conflicting requirements have in many respects complicated international trade and have served to retard the easy and natural flow of commerce between the republics of the American continent."

"You have now been called together to consider the possibility of simplifying and standardizing the consular requirements of the Pan-American republics. We all appreciate that a certain amount of regulation is necessary to protect na-

tional interests. It is, however, important that these regulations should be made as simple as possible. The purpose of the regulations should be, not to hinder trade, but to facilitate commerce, thereby promoting the expansion of industry and contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.

"If, in addition to this simplifying the requirements, a certain degree of uniformity could be reached in the consular practice and procedure of the 21 republics of the American continent, a marked step forward will have been taken and the nations of America will have given further demonstration of the spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation which unites them."

"Your task is an arduous one, but it will be a constant stimulus to you to know that the solution of the problems included in your agenda will mean a great service to all the republics, members of the Pan-American Union."

Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister from Colombia to the United States, and vice-chairman of the Pan-American Union governing board, said that the studies to be pursued and the papers to be presented at this conference would be of the greatest usefulness to the conference to be held at Havana, on the program of which, under economic problems, first place is given to the topic of uniformity of legislation on consular fees.

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## Around the World on \$89.50, Making Friends for Homeland

Two Students, Wishing to "Fortify Education With World Travel," Prove Globe Circling Can Be Cheap, and Fellowship Reach Beyond Color and Creed

IN THE course of my wanderings about the world, wanderings which have seldom partaken of the character of what has come to be known as "de luxe" travel, I have encountered a number who were achieving the Grand Tour at so incredibly small an outlay, and with such a wealth of mild adventure and piquant incident as quite to have excited my envy. My own comparatively modest expenditures, which are ever eliciting from my friends the familiar query of "How on earth do you do it?" have seemed the height of extravagance beside the travel feats I have come across more than once, feats accomplished not by veteran and experienced wanderers like Harry Franck and Sven Hedin, but by men—and sometimes, indeed, by women, too—who have hitherto been nowhere, who possess no knowledge of language or the least understanding of what we may call the finesse of travel.

In these days of a well-traveled generation, when the American especially is determined to "see something of the world," the practicality of cheap travel is an interesting subject and well worth considering. And the thing which suggested this particular consideration of it is the experience of two young friends, accurate to say, the achievement of two young friends of mine who have recently completed a tour of 35,000 miles around the world and through 32 countries, and brought home with them \$105 out of the original \$100 with which they set forth from a little town in Michigan on a wanderjahr which extended to 14 months of fascinating and profitable travel and delightful contacts.

Had Just Graduated  
These two resolute young men had just been graduated from the Michigan State College, and they set forth for the purpose of, as they put it, "fortifying our education with world travel, experience and viewpoints." Others had worked their way around the world with no great hardship and with consummate satisfaction, both in the experience and in the retrospect. These two Michigan young men thought they could do it, too—and most successfully they did do it! Their first move was to New York where, after several weeks of waiting and searching about, they got berths as deckhands on a ship bound for Shanghai via the Panama Canal. Ports of call en route included Honolulu and Kobe, Japan, and in both places the modern "deck hands," having gained the sympathetic interest of all those with whom they came in contact by the very boldness of their undertaking, received a great deal of hospitality.

My first contact with them came in Shanghai, where both engaged in newspaper work for six months. At the end of that time they set forth for Peking, one of the high objectives of every traveler, be he "de luxe" or otherwise. They went to Peking in the humble steamer of the Chinese Navigation Company, and on the return they wandered from Tientsin out to Tsinan, where the northern military, Chang Chung-chang then had his headquarters. Here they had some colorful experiences and so won the sympathetic friendship of one of Chang's lieutenants that he gave them a first-class pass on the railway to Shanghai. But, alas! no sooner had they encountered themselves, with mutual congratulations, in a "de luxe" apartment than another "general" from somewhere or other appeared, and declaring that he thought they were spies again, jeeringly disregarded the pass and drove them forth to the luggage-van.

Part of the Game  
However, this was all "part of the game," and their general impression of Chinese friendliness to foreigners was such that they returned to Shanghai with the startling project of going to Hong Kong in a junk! We of the Shanghai journalistic circle dissuaded them from this, how-

ever, and they traveled quite luxuriously to Manila in the third-class of one of the transpacific mail steamers, with no fixed destination beyond the Philippines capital. About a month later, in the Y. M. C. A. in Manila, I next heard of them, finding that they had gone down to Zamboanga as deckhands of some interisland steamer. "And," declared the general secretary of the Y. "how they'll get away from there and where to is a problem they may find tough."

They solved it, though, as I learned months afterward, and in the meantime they were lavishly entertained by no less a personage than the famous "Sultan of Sulu" at near-by Jolo. Thence they worked across to British North Borneo where sympathetic friendships resulted from their contacts with Europeans. Getting to Singapore was not especially difficult, and, as one of them recently wrote me, "The American rubber men there were wonderful to us, and the Yankee boys of the Raffles Hotel Orchestra were no slouches!" But Singapore is noted among wanderers as the worst city in the world in which to be "broke," and the Michigan boys had to put their wits to work. This process resulted, somewhat surprisingly, in no less an achievement than a book of verse which they sold to a publisher in Singapore. Just what its character or significance I cannot say, not having yet seen a copy, but its production would seem at least to indicate the possession of a considerable degree of the resourcefulness necessary to a tour of the world on \$100 original capital.

And so the boys were able to purchase a third-class passage to Calcutta by way of Penang and Rangoon, and since railway travel is cheap in India if one is willing to cast in his lot with the natives in the third-class carriages, they saw a good deal of the country, even reaching Darjeeling and spending a few days on an English dairy farm at Ghoom, a farm declared to be the "highest in the world." At Bombay they did some more journalistic work, earning enough money to purchase a deck passage to the head of the Persian Gulf and by third-class rail to Bagdad, with stops at Ur and the site of Babylon. One of their most interesting experiences came then, in the form of a ride on a luggage truck across the desert to Beirut, during which they subsisted on "sardines, crackers and desert dust."

From Friend to Friend  
Reaching Damascus they found plenty of friendly interest, and one or two hotels extended them a hospitality by then very welcome. They were taken by motor through Palestine, entertained by Americans in Jerusalem and later sent along to Cairo. From Alexandria they shipped on the steamer to Marseilles, having been at sea for nearly a month. The experience here, in the endeavor to find work, "Opportunities for work in Europe just weren't," one of them writes me, "and so we hustled through the various countries as best we could." How this may be achieved will, perhaps, puzzle you, but that it can be done is declared by the next lines of the very interesting letter I have just received from Hartford, Mich. "We stopped at Geneva, Lausanne, Basel and Bern, Switzerland; at Heidelberg and Munich, Germany; at Vienna and Traiskirchen, Austria; at Prague and Berlin and then at gay Amsterdam, spending sometime in Holland and Belgium and then going on to Paris. We liked the 'Paris of the East'—Shanghai—much better than the original. We then commenced to look for work in England or a chance to work our way on a ship home, but without success at all. And so we finally decided to purchase our passage, and crossed on the Mauretania, as aristocratic third-class passengers. So, having commenced our tour on what seemed the slowest ship in the world—their highest endeavor was nine knots—we completed it on the fastest, and arrived in New York with \$22.50 in our pockets."

This, I think you will agree, is a fascinating Odyssey of modern travel, and incidentally a revelation of its possibilities, even in these days of

high tariffs. What these young fellows got out of it—what any may get out of it—is best revealed, perhaps, by their own words. "The trip was indeed worth while, there is no doubt of that. We are both more appreciative of our fellow man, more sympathetic, more tolerant. Our flash of the countries of the world has given us knowledge and inspiration upon which we shall draw throughout our lives. Above all, we have learned the value of friends. It is the desire of our lives to keep as many of those we have made as long as possible, for, after all, in them is a large share of the success and pleasure, the knowledge and the understanding, we were able to acquire." To all of which it is proper to add that these two young men, in their quiet simplicity of manner and in the obvious fineness of their character, were the sort to make friends and to elicit ready sympathetic interest everywhere. They were of the sort which makes the real America and the real Americans better understood abroad, and their trip was thus, not alone a benefit to them, but in a larger sense a benefit to their country itself. M. T. G.

## The ABC of Flight

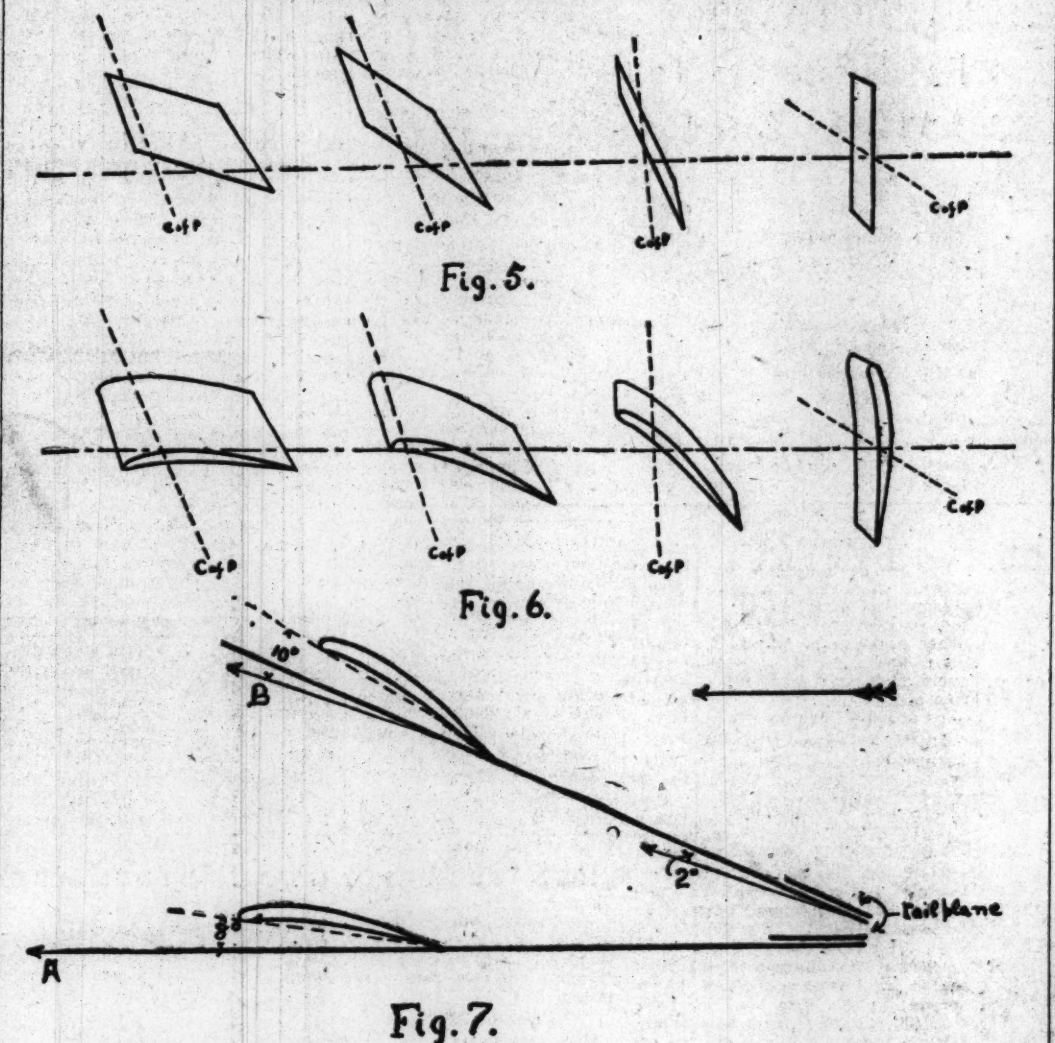
Inherent or Automatic Stability Achieved in Horizontal Flight by Use of Tail Planes

No. 4 of a Series of Articles on How the Airplane Flies  
By W. LAURENCE LEPAGE

WHAT a common thing is an airplane! So common, in fact, that we hardly take the trouble to look at it twice as it flies overhead and yet, how many of us have asked ourselves, "Why is an airplane shaped like a bird?" One possible answer might be, "Because a bird is shaped like a bird," and yet everyone will admit that a modern airplane is sufficiently unlike a bird to make the reason for this likeness interesting. Moreover, many early types of airplanes were most unlike birds, resembling nothing in particular, and so lacking in grace and beauty that the merest novice could see their shortcomings.

The reason an airplane is what it is to look at, is not merely because the aeronautical engineer has had a fancy for making his product resemble the work of nature, but because the theory of flight, based upon well-established physical laws, demands, then, there is no tendency for the wing to become restored to its original position, and an outside agency must be brought into play. With this in view, then, let us add to our cambered wing, out of which we are going to build our airplane,

### Longitudinal Correction Is Illustrated



### NEW ARCHÆOLOGIC FIND IN RHODESIA

STANDERTON, S. A. (Special Correspondence)—Zimbabwe is one among several hundreds of ruined buildings in Rhodesia, all apparently called zimbarwe; i. e., houses of stone. About 70 miles east of the main ruin, Zimbarwe Makuru, or "great stone house," a fresh discovery of great interest has been made. It is inside a densely populated native reserve, seldom traversed by white men. It was overgrown with trees and creepers, as Zimbarwe was when the first explorers saw it, but quite uninhabited. A road has been cut to the ruin, which is similar to Zimbarwe in type, but in a more dilapidated state. Reports of at least a dozen smaller ruins have been received. The importance of the "find" lies in the fact that the principal building has not been rifled by prospectors or had its various layers of soil mixed up, as happened at the other Zimbarwe ruins. A proposal has been put forward to build a small museum at Zimbarwe in which some of the best relics taken from it and now in Cape Town, Bulawayo, London, and Germany, might be collected.

DANISH TRADE DEFICIT GROWS  
COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—During the first seven months of the present year the imports into Denmark aggregated \$35,000,000 Kr. (\$284,000,000), and the exports amounted to \$25,000,000 Kr. (\$200,000,000), of Danish produce, and \$5,000,000 Kr. (\$40,000,000) of commodities of foreign extraction. This leaves a deficit of \$3,000,000 Kr. (\$24,000,000) against a deficit of \$5,000,000 Kr. (\$40,000,000) for the corresponding period of last year.

RAIL SHOP IN BLOEMFONTEIN  
BLOEMFONTEIN, S. A. (Special Correspondence)—The South African Government is contemplating the erection of a workshop at Bloemfontein for the manufacture of railway points and crossings. The undertaking will cost \$50,000, and is expected to be put in hand in the near future.

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man's that it should be so. The bird's wing is curved or cambered in section; so is that of an airplane, but in previous articles we have built up sound aerodynamic reason for this peculiarity of the airplane wing. The fact that the conclusions arrived at as a result of our study are similar to the products of nature only goes to confirm the logic of our reasoning. Let us, therefore, continue our research into the peculiar qualities of this cambered wing which we have developed, and attempt to build up our airplane as we progress, in order that we may develop the perfect product and know that our development is sound because of the logic of our reasoning.

It has been established that when a surface, which we will call a wing, is moved through the air a resultant force is developed due to the reaction between the wing and the air passing over and under it. This force, acting upon a complete airplane, may be described as the compound of the resolved components of an infinite number of small forces acting at all points of the surface. Obviously, then, there must be a theoretical point about which this compound force may be considered to center. This theoretical point is known in aeronautics as the "Center of Pressure" of the wing, and its position varies with the Angle of Incidence.

In practice, the Center of Pressure of a certain wing is usually considered as the imaginary line drawn parallel to the span of the wing joining the "fore-and-aft" centers of pressure of an infinite number of small wings, may be described as the force to make up the entire wing span. In the case of a flat surface moving through the air this Center of Pressure line is close to the front edge at small Angles of Incidence, and moves backward as the Angle of Incidence is increased, until at 90 degrees of the flat plate to the wind, the Center of Pressure line runs across the center of the plate (see Fig. 5).

Camber Makes Difference  
In a cambered surface, such as a modern airplane wing, the movement of the Center of Pressure line is entirely different, being, in fact, far more complex. As will shortly be seen, it is this fact which, in reality, accounts for the general shape of a modern airplane. At small Angles of Incidence, owing to the air pressure upon the dropping front edge of a cambered wing, the Center of Pressure line is situated some little distance back from the front edge (see Fig. 6). As the Angle of Incidence is increased, instead of the Center of Pressure moving back, as in the case of a flat surface, it moves forward. With continued increase in the Angle of Incidence of the cambered wing the Center of Pressure again changes its direction of movement and starts backward until, at 90 degrees, its position is, as in the case of the flat surface, along the center of the wing.

Consequently, the cambered wing is what may be described as unstable. If, at a small Angle of Incidence, a gust of wind or other outside disturbance tends to throw the nose of the wing up, the fact that the Center of Pressure moves forward will tend to throw the nose up still farther and thus further increase the Angle of Incidence. Obvi-

ously, however, is where the tail plane comes into play. At the moment of striking the gust of wind, the skeleton airplane will have considerable momentum in the horizontal direction in which it has been traveling. Consequently, until this momentum has died out, its new direction, as a result of the gust, will not be quite parallel to the pull of its propeller. Let us suppose it is 2 degrees off, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 7. The effective Angle of Incidence of the main wing will, therefore, be increased from 5 degrees to 10 degrees, an increase of 25 per cent. The tail plane was originally set at zero incidence, but it will now have an effective incidence of 2 degrees, an increase of 200 per cent.

Obviously, the increase in Lift on the tail, which was originally zero, will be far greater than that on the main wing and, consequently, the tail will immediately rise and correct the upsetting effect of the gust, thus restoring the skeleton airplane to its original condition of horizontal flight. It will be readily seen that in the same manner a similar restoring effect will be influenced by the tail plane in the event of a gust forcing a reduction in the incidence of the main wing. Our modern airplanes, therefore, all have tail planes which stabilize them longitudinally and enable them to maintain a horizontal course. Thus, they resemble closely a bird in this particular, but not without our having a very good reason for making them so. (To Be Continued.)

### AFRICAN MINE WILL HAVE 11,000 H.P. HOIST

STANDERTON, S. A. (Special Correspondence)—What is believed to be the world's largest electric hoisting gear will be operating at one of the world's deepest mines—the City Deep on the Witwatersrand gold field near Johannesburg—by the end of the year. The greatest depth to which man has penetrated below the ground level is in the Village Deep Mine, where an extreme vertical depth of 7530 feet below mean level of the Reef has been reached. The four deepest gold mines in the world are the Village Deep, City Deep, both at Johannesburg; St. John del Ray (Brazil), and Champion Reef (Mysore, India). Rapid electrical hoisting of a large tonnage from a great depth has become an economic necessity. Every day at the Village Deep 3500 natives and 250 white men have to be lowered, and every month 60,000 tons of ore have to be brought up to deliver the big mills. The gear has a hoisting capacity of 39 tons with a maximum development of 11,000 horsepower. If working costs can be kept down, mining at a vertical depth of 8000 feet will become profitable during the next year, or two.

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## CITY OF DUBLIN UNDER CONTROL OF COMMISSION

"Civic Week" Planned to Show Progress Made in Irish Capital

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)—Dublin's career has been a checked one. For centuries its periods of light and shade have chased each other in bewildering succession, but today a brighter day seems to be dawning. Since the dissolution of the old Dublin Corporation the affairs of the city have been under the control of three commissioners. This was one of the most welcome of the many innovations that stand to the credit of the Free State Government, and one that has been amply justified by results. Until recently "dear, dirty Dublin" was a familiar epithet more true than polite. Today, thanks to the activities of the city commissioners, it would be a libel. For Dublin is clean, bright, well-groomed—no longer the Hecuba of cities. Not by a haphazard system of dragging out of the streets the refuse of the happy change brought about, but by the good management and wise handling of an easy-going, careless people who, while willing to be led, deeply resent being driven. In all public parks and thoroughfares junctions as to the proper use of waste-paper baskets have been placarded in conspicuous places; cinema screens have been freely used to kindle civic spirit by continuously stressing the benefit accruing to all through the preservation of order and cleanliness in the streets—"A brighter city means a brighter people."

The commissioners' scheme of holding a civic week, which no doubt will become an annual event, should do much to extend the scope of their reform program and will induce a greater degree of co-operation on the part of the public. At the moment Dublin is a bower of flowers, flags are fluttering from all the principal buildings—foreign consulates, government offices, clubs, hotels and business houses. At night it is a city of light: illuminated aeroplanes scatter many colored lights as they fly low over the city; the Liffey is ablaze with twinkling bulbs, and brilliant illuminations outline the massive stone buildings in historic College Green and span the magnificent breadth of O'Connell Street.

Whilst the program arranged for Civic Week provides gayety in plenty, it has not been planned to provide pleasure only. It has for its first object the stimulating of civic pride and self-respect which recent troubles threatened to impair. An exhibition of modern art displays one of the finest collections of pictures by modern Irish artists that

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has ever been shown in Dublin. In the universities special lectures, open to the public, are given daily by the professors for the period of civic week. A rare musical festival includes a John McCormack recital, an orchestral concert—and one specially arranged for children—a concert of Irish traditional music, all the songs being rendered in Gaelic, and an organ recital by Dr. George Hewson, organist to St. Patrick's Cathedral. At a military display, the Irish Free State Army performed their first tattoo.

### NEW ZEALAND BUTTER DEEMED OF TOP GRADE

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—Of all the whole milk sold to New Zealand butter none is higher than that which came recently from the Ministry of Health in Britain. According to the London Evening News "an order has just been issued that in all tests carried out by the various branches of the Ministry where butter has to come in, the New Zealand product is to be used." "The Ministry has come to the conclusion, after a number of years, that the quality of New Zealand butter is the most uniform in the world, and that for serious tests, where it is essential that an accurate comparison be made, it is the only butter which can be relied upon to preserve its standard." It must be borne in mind that New Zealand butter is sent right across the world to the various markets, and that despite this handicap it should be placed so high.

### PIREUS BOARD TO USE 15 ELECTRIC CRANES

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—The inauguration of the works which have been and are being executed in the port of Piræus by the French society Hesperis was celebrated recently. The whole work is divided into two sections—the first one, already finished, is composed of three artificial harbors or breakwaters; the second section of the work under construction is composed of two harbors, each of 200,000 sq. m. The indemnity which will be paid to the owners of the land which has been expropriated for the use of the port of Piræus amounts to not less than 150,000,000 drachmas. The commission of the port of Piræus opened a competition for the purchase of 15 big electrical cranes of modern type, and for the construction of four warehouses of a capacity of 20,000 square meters each for the immediate storing of the goods discharged.

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## OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK TO START OCT. 31

Mme. Jeritza Will Have  
Leading Role in Puccini's  
"Turandot"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK—Mme. Maria Jeritza, soprano, will again have the leading part in the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season, taking the role of the heroine in Puccini's "Turandot," on Oct. 31. In the cast with her will be Mme. Nanette Gifford, soprano; Lauri-Volpi, Giuseppe de Luca and Pavel Ludikar. The conductor will be Tullio Serafin.  
Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan director, announcing preliminary plans, said that Kornegold's "Violanta" would be the first novelty to be produced this season, with Mme. Jeritza and Messrs. Kirshoff and Whitehill as the principals. Mr. Bodansky conducting. "Violanta" will be given in double bill with Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." In the second part of the season, Puccini's "Rondine" will be brought out. A third novelty is "Madonna Imperia," by Alfano.  
Bellini's "Norma" Revived  
An important revival will be Bellini's "Norma," scheduled for the third week, with Mme. Rosa Ponselle and Messrs. Kirshoff and Whitehill. Other revivals arranged for are "Cio-Cio San," "Carmen," "Prophete," and "Cost Fan Tutte."  
Nearly all of the Wagnerian operas will be given. "Meistersinger" will be the regular calendar and the "Ring" dramas in a special series of per-

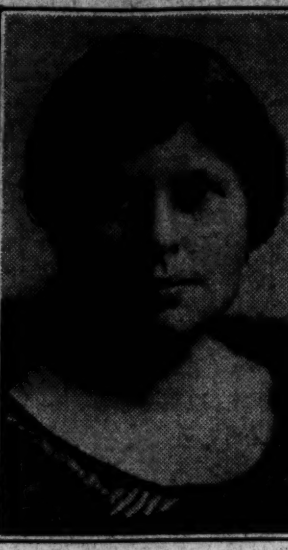
formances. A new Wagnerian soprano is Mme. Gertrude Kappel, who comes to the Metropolitan stage for the first time in December. Miss Grace Moore, an American soprano, who sings French and Italian lyric parts, appears in the second part of the season. Richard Mayr, a new bass, comes in the first part. Chailin returns in the middle of the season. Titta Ruffo will be heard again.  
The American opera, "The King's Henchman," by Taylor, remains in the repertoire.  
Two American men whose names are new in the company's roster are Everett Marshall, baritone, and Fred Patton, bass. Other new artists are Dreda Ayas, Leonora Corona, Philene Falco, Dorothea Manski, Mildred Parlatto, Elene Rakowska, Grete Stuckgold, Margaret Bergin and Frederick Jagel.  
Seek New Building Site  
A new site for the proposed building of the company will be sought by a committee just appointed by the stockholders and bondholders. Disagreement over the desirability of the location in West Fifty-Seventh Street, chosen by Otto H. Kahn, is responsible for the action. The committee is composed of J. P. Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, Cornelius N. Bliss Jr., Robert S. Brewster and DeLancey Kountze.  
The West Fifty-Seventh Street site was chosen by Otto H. Kahn eight months ago, and for some time the matter was considered settled. Mr. Kahn was understood to have paid \$3,000,000 for the site, but some of the more conservative bondholders felt that the move near to Columbus Circle would not be advantageous. It is understood, however, that if the committee of five fails to find a site more desirable than the one selected by Mr. Kahn, the new building will be constructed on that location. The fact that Mr. Morgan is at present in Europe is expected to delay the deliberations of the committee for six weeks or more.

## MAX REINHARDT AND PLAYERS TO VISIT NEW YORK

German Director to Bring  
Famous European  
Players

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Definite announcement that Max Reinhardt, foremost German theatrical director, will come to New York with a company which will include his principal actors, has just been made by Gilbert Miller, who will have charge of booking Mr. Reinhardt's engagements. Mr. Miller said the enterprise was being "materially assisted" by Otto H. Kahn.  
Will Bring 30 Players  
Mr. Miller announced that the forthcoming Reinhardt repertory season in New York will necessitate the transportation of a company of 30 players and a ballet corps from Europe, in addition to the technical staffs, scenery, lighting equipment and properties of Reinhardt theaters in four European cities.  
It is understood that the opening production will be "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the repertory is scheduled to "run the gamut from the exquisitely pictorial and magnificently beautiful Shakespearean productions through fantasies, costume plays and realistic dramas to the most ultra-modern productions."  
Must Close Own Theaters  
The New York engagement will oblige Mr. Reinhardt to close his theaters in Berlin, Vienna, Salzburg and Munich. Mr. Miller said. The cast will comprise the chief actors of the Reinhardt companies, including Alexander Moissi, Lilli Daryas, wife of Ferenc Molnar; Helene, Hermann and Hans Thimm, comprising one of the most celebrated theatrical families of Germany; Paul Hartmann, Hans Moser and the Russian actor, Sokoloff. The ballet corps will be headed by Kreutzberg and Tilly Tosch.  
The company is scheduled to arrive here about Nov. 1, but neither the theater nor the opening date has yet been definitely determined.

## Herald Grand Chapter



MRS. ANNA REED FARRINGTON

## RADIO CONTROL PACT PROTECTS NATIONS' RIGHTS

Draft of Article I Is Ready  
for Submission to Confer-  
ence at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—No drastic change in Article I in the communications convention, which has been internationally binding since 1912, was made by the convention committee of the International Radio Telegraph Conference. The article, which will be submitted to the conference in plenary session for adoption, is as follows:  
1. "The High Contracting Parties agree to apply the regulations of the present convention in all the radio communications which are established or exploited by the contracting parties and open to international public correspondence, or to the specific services outlined in the regulations attached thereto."  
2. "They agree, moreover, to propose to their respective legislatures necessary measures to effect the observance of the requirements of the proposed regulations hereto annexed, by the private individuals and the private companies authorized to establish and to operate radio electric stations opened to international public correspondence."  
3. "The High Contracting Parties recognize the right of two controlled states to organize between themselves their radio electric communications under the single condition that they conform to all the requirements of the present convention and regulations annexed thereto."  
4. "When one of the High Contracting Parties shall have authorized private companies to engage in whole or in part in radio communication, each of the high contracting parties agrees to exchange traffic with the aforesaid company under the conditions of the present convention and regulations annexed thereto."  
Failure to agree on proposals for allocation of frequencies among the various international services made necessary for a sub-committee of the Technical Committee to adjourn. The committee which is under the chairmanship of Prof. A. E. Kennelly of Harvard, will meet again after delegates of the various nations have conferred privately.  
A statement made in a report of a previous session that the radio law in England was six shillings should have placed it at ten shillings.

## EASTERN STAR TURNS EFFORTS TO EDUCATION

New York Grand Chapter Is  
Attended by More Than  
3000 Delegates

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Educational projects received chief attention at the opening sessions of the fifty-eighth annual convention of the Grand Chapter of New York, Order of Eastern Star, here.  
Mrs. Anna Reed Farrington of Lowell, Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, presided and when the meeting opened, called to order more than 3000 women delegates from all parts of the State, as well as several hundred men, members of the organization.  
Assisting the Grand Matron was Philip C. Bleimeyer, of College Point, Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, together with these principal officials: Associate Grand Matron, Camilla M. Sillick, of Peekskill; Associate Grand Patron, Jonathan D. Wilson Jr., of Newburgh; Grand Secretary, Annie M. Pond, of New York; and Grand Treasurer, Georgiana M. Scarsfield, of New York.  
Order's Growth Causes Change  
Growth of the order caused the three-day convention to meet this year in Mecca Temple, Loudspeakers were used to carry the voices of those on the stage to the far corners of the room. A special musical program was presented and Mrs. Farrington conducted the impressive ritualistic opening.  
"All great work is accomplished through societies like this," she declared.  
Introduction of the Past Grand Matrons of the State was made by the Grand Matron, Miss Sarah Bland, of Binghamton. Senior Past Grand Matron was accorded a special ovation. The notables were brought to the stage by two state officials, Amy Bishop Crocker, of Schenectady, Grand Conductress, and Maud R. Sturges, of Norwich, Associate Grand Conductress.  
One of the chief subjects coming before the convention is the newly organized Daughters of the Order of the Eastern Star. This is a fraternity for girls, sisters, daughters and relatives of members of the Order of Eastern Star. They are organized in triangles, of which more than 40 have already been established, it was announced.  
The New York organization for girls, patterned somewhat after the Order of De Molay for Boys, is the only one authorized in this State according to an edict of the Grand Chapter.  
The Grand Matron also reported on the official visit of the Grand Chapter to the Eastern Star Home at Oriskany and on that institution's growth.  
Educational Fund Is Topic  
A recently established educational fund also is one of the foremost items of discussion. The fund was established a year ago for the purpose of providing means for the higher education of the members of the Eastern Star in New York and their children when these facilities might be lacking. This is a loan fund, with many privileges.  
The social service foundation, established several years ago, is proceeding to extend relief quietly, it was reported, assisting members as the committee sees fit.  
A series of social affairs preceded the actual opening of the convention. These included a social given by the Grand Matron for all Eastern Stars on the Hotel McAlpin roof garden, followed by a buffet dinner.  
A dinner to Past Grand Matrons and Past Grand Patrons was held at the McAlpin in the evening. At the same time the Ellithorp Club, comprising men and women who headed the chapters in the State during the time Clara Ellithorp of

## Shed Law Procedure of Mystery, Urges Head of Bar Association

Should Be Simplified so as to Be Understood by People,  
Says G. R. Nutter, and Standards of Admission  
to Bar Should Be Higher

A recommendation that the legal profession consider how court procedure can be made less mysterious to the people generally was contained in the address of George R. Nutter, president of the Boston Bar Association, at its annual meeting.  
"The confusion which has arisen from the Sacco-Vanzetti procedure as well as the indiscriminate criticisms which have been made upon the courts lead us to wonder how far the general subject of legal procedure is known by the community at large," Mr. Nutter said.  
Would Make Law Understood  
"The law should not be a strange and mysterious thing to be thought of by the rest of the community as being carried on in some far-off fashion. On the contrary, there ought to be some general knowledge of its procedure, so outlined that the community may see what its general purpose is."  
The president announced the establishment of a committee on procedure whose business it will be "to survey our legal system in relation to the advances made elsewhere," and to offer recommendations for reconstructive legislation pertaining to the courts.  
"What is needed," he said, "is a study of the whole judicial structure and the preparation of a comprehensive system, perhaps with basic changes for the simplification of procedure. The best way of approaching the situation is by a free lance organization, which would have no sense of official responsibility, would need to be faithful only to its own ideals, and could help to the line without fear or favor."  
Demands Higher Standards  
Mr. Nutter criticized the State's failure to set up higher standards for admission to the practice of law or to provide better machinery for discipline of the bar. He urged that requirements for admission should be raised above the present minimum of two years in an evening high school and that the whole subject be placed again in the hands of the State Supreme Court.  
While recounting the activities of the association which led to its acquisition of the new quarters in the Parker House, in which the meeting was held, and congratulating the organization on the social advantages of such a gathering place, the president concluded:  
"The future must bring far more than this. Our Bar Association is something more than a lunch club with a few disbarment proceedings on the side. It has a definite, wide-reaching role in the community. A wealth of tradition lies behind us. But we face here and now, and in the time to come, momentous questions which will far overshadow what went before."

## New York City and State Act to Wipe Out Grade Crossings

Roads to Co-operate in \$33,000,000 State Program—City Has \$50,000,000 Plan

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11 (Special).—Sixty railroad executives, representing all the roads operating in the State except two small ones, have pledged their co-operation to Governor Smith for the \$33,000,000 grade crossing elimination program for 1928.  
"You can safely say," Mr. Smith told newspaper correspondents, "that the 1928 program will be accepted, practically in its entirety by the railroads, with the exception of the State Island Railroad, which is now contesting elimination orders in the courts, and threatening to carry their case to the United States Supreme Court."  
"Outside of this one road, there seems to be a general agreement to go ahead. There is some difference as to whether some up-state crossings should be eliminated or others substituted in their place on the program. This, however, is an engineering program, which can be easily settled."  
Roads Ready to Act  
As far as the money for the expenditures is concerned, several of the railroads said they were ready to borrow from the State bond issues funds for that purpose. Some of the larger ones, like the New York Central, the Long Island and the Pennsylvania, do not need to borrow from the State, they said.  
"I would say that the outlook is very bright for grade crossing elimination in 1928 without the usual hesitating and delaying that rose of every year before the Public Service Commission."  
Among those at the conference here were Patrick J. Crowley, president of the New York Central; E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; E. J. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson; J. M. Davis, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; William T. Noonan, president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; George H. Foster, acting vice-president of the Lehigh Valley; George F. Brownell, vice-president and general counsel of the Erie; Thomas J. Skillman, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania; W. F. West of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; J. N. Bouttiller of the Long Island Railway; D. C. Grant of the Canadian National Railway.  
Speaking for the New York Central, on which the greatest number of eliminations are scheduled, Mr. Crowley told his conferees that "We favor the elimination of crossings, and we plan to do the work as speedily as possible and in co-operation with the State."  
The entire program calls for the elimination in 1928 of 202 of the most dangerous crossings at grade in the State. Many of these are in Jersey City and on Long Island, where conditions are regarded as, about the worst because of the very heavy traffic. The program does not include individual crossings to be protected by Buffalo and Syracuse, which have local grade-crossing commissions.  
New York City Has Program  
The Transit Commission has just completed a grade elimination program which provides for the wiping out of 300 or more crossings in New York City. It is estimated by the commission that it will cost about \$50,000,000 to eliminate these crossings and will ask Governor Smith to use his influence to cause the Legislature to appropriate that amount for the work.  
It is customary in the work of grade crossing separations for the railroad companies to share the cost

## RADIO CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

Nine Stations Affected—  
Preliminary to Sweep-  
ing Reallocations

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Preliminary to announcing a comprehensive revision of power and frequency allocations, the Federal Radio Commission has made public a group of adjustments among nine radio stations. The list of license changes which is known the commission is preparing to announce will be the most sweeping reallocation since it put into effect the existing schedules.  
The nine changes are as follows:  
WAFB, Albert B. Payfert Company, Detroit, Mich., changed from 1230 kilocycles to 1300 kilocycles, 230.6 meters, 100 watts, full time.  
WMBZ, Michigan Broadcasting Company, Detroit, Mich., granted full time on 1230 kilocycles, 243.5 meters.  
WKBW, Churchill Evangelistic Association, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., granted increase in power to 750 watts from 5 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
WMES, Massachusetts Educational Society, Boston, Mass., power limited to 50 watts pending removal from residential section.  
WKBP, Starlight Amusement Park, Inc., New York, ownership changed to the Standard Cabell Company, Inc.  
WBOE, Milwaukee School of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wis., power reduced from 500 watts to 250 watts.  
KNTN, Norman Baker, Muscatine, Ia., power reduced from 3500 watts to 1000 watts.  
KQGU, Mandan Radio Association, Mandan, N. D., changed from 144 kilocycles to 1250 kilocycles, 239.9 meters—100 watts power.  
KFYR, Hoskins-Meyer, Bismarck, N. D., changed from 1250 kilocycles to 1260 kilocycles, 249.9 meters, power 250 watts after 6 p. m. and 500 watts at six.

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# RADIO

## CONSTRUCTION OF R. B. LAB SET IS DESCRIBED

Power Amplifier for Popular Receiver Is Also Discussed

The receiver whose construction is described here by John B. Brennan Jr. employs a circuit which has become widely used during the last year, and has been known under a variety of names.

More than once it has been whispered around radio circles by those who are in the "know" that the circuit described here is the one chosen by many Western Electric engineers for their own private receiver for use at home. It has become popular under such names as the Betts Circuit, the Hull Circuit and more recently as the R. B. Lab Circuit.

The author, while connected with Radio Broadcast Magazine as technical editor, had considerable to do with the development of this circuit and built the receiver which was described by that magazine over a period of some four to six months. Essentially the fundamental circuit comprises a stage of tuned, neutralized radio-frequency amplification, a regenerative detector and some form of good audio channel.

In the receiver described here the construction is divided into two parts: the tuner unit comprising one, and the audio amplifier-power supply source comprising the other. In the tuner unit a high degree of selectivity is obtained due to the mechanical features involved in the construction, the while maintaining a high degree of signal reproduction. That is to say, quality of reproduction is not sacrificed because of the high degree of selectivity of the circuit.

### Shielding Essential

To obtain the excellent results which are possible with this circuit, it is necessary to completely isolate the two tuned circuits by means of shield boxes, employ a system of neutralization, and finally, include in the circuit the necessary chokes and bypass condensers so as to filter the radio-frequency currents out of the battery and when connecting leads to prevent interfering effects.

In the audio amplifier and power supply a combination of apparatus has been effected so as to preclude the possibility of experiencing undesirable hum or "motorboating." The audio amplifier consists of three stages of dual impedance amplification with the final one as a power stage in whose grid circuit is employed a grid resistance in preference to a grid inductance. This combination is used to prevent the motorboating and at the same time insures a very high order of tone quality reproduction.

To construct the tuner unit as shown in Fig. 2 obtain first the parts as listed in the tuner parts list appended to this article. No deviation from this list should be made as it has been determined by actual test that these parts, as listed, are particularly satisfactory for use in this circuit.

Reference to the several sketches and the circuit diagram will of necessity have to be made by the constructor so as to make possible the duplication of the author's construction. Notice Fig. 2, the circuit diagram. It will be seen that neither of the two tuning condensers have either their stator or rotor sections at ground potential. Due to this fact it is not possible to directly mount the condensers on the shield box wall. Instead the condensers must be insulated from it. The author overcame this difficulty by first mounting the condensers on pieces of bakelite and then mounting the bakelite on the box wall.

Of course, the shaft hole through the box wall must be drilled oversize so as to prevent contact; also the screws holding the condensers on the bakelite pieces must be deeply countersunk to prevent contact between the screw heads and the box wall. In the radio frequency stage a 4½-volt flashlight battery is firmly fixed into position and directly wired into the circuit. This system of supplying C bias to the first tube is employed, as shown, in preference to having a long C battery lead come out of the receiver and terminate at the C battery.

### Alteration of Coils

Before the Aero coils can be fastened into position it is necessary that slight alterations be made in one of them. The hinged coil situated at the top of one of the units is removed with the leads which terminate at the base. Then counting up from the base a break is made at the thirty-seventh turn. To prevent the coil from unwinding apply a bit of collodion at the break. The complete coil is then in two sections; a small and a large winding. The free end of the lower coil section is connected to one of the vacant taps at the base and the same is done to the free end of the upper coil.

Before mounting the Amperites on the metal base of the box shield slightly file away the metal end-piece at each end of the Amperite receptacle. This is necessary so that when it is fastened into place there will not be caused a contact between the

Amperite and the base-plate. A substitute method of accomplishing the same thing is to mount the Amperite receptacle on washers.

The audio amplifier is assembled on the same baseboard as is employed for mounting the power supply unit. See Fig. 3. The parts list for this section of the receiver is also given at the end of this article. The main idea of separating the tuner unit from the audio channel is this: the tuner unit is the part of the circuit which must be adjusted to tune in the signals from the various radio-casting stations; the audio channel rarely needs adjustment and might just as well be stored away where it will not take up valuable space.

In the receiver described here the audio channel and power supply might very well be housed in one's basement together with the storage battery. Then, by using a Yaxley automatic switch it is possible not only to turn the receiver on and off by means of the switch on the rheostat located in the tuner unit but also to control the charging of the storage battery as well.

It is well, in assembling the audio channel and power supply, to refer constantly to the sketches given here. Note that the power supply apparatus is situated at one end of the baseboard while the audio amplifier apparatus is located opposite it. This type of layout insures simpler wiring and guards against intercoupling between the audio amplifier and power supply which would undoubtedly result in the production of an a. c. hum in the loudspeaker.

The last tube of the audio amplifier, a power tube, has its filament heated directly from the 5 volt a. c. winding on the National Transformer. All the other tubes are run from the storage battery; Amperites of the 1A type being used for automatic filament control.

### Adjusting the Receiver

After the assembly and wiring of the receiver has been accomplished according to the sketches shown, there are a number of minor adjustments which must be made before the receiver is satisfactory for operation. First, the power supply must be turned on and then the Electro-Truval resistors adjusted until correct voltage values are obtained at the various B output taps. This is best accomplished by means of a voltmeter, or that instrument is not available then the receiver may be connected for operation and the Truval resistors adjusted until undistorted, clear reception is obtained.

In the receiver or tuner unit it is necessary to neutralize the radio frequency amplifier stage before satisfactory results may be expected. By means of a stick whittled to resemble a screwdriver blade, adjust the equalizing condenser until a balance of the radio frequency circuit is effected. This balance will manifest itself by silence as the whittled finger is tapped against the stator plates of the first tuning condenser, C1. When the r.f. circuit is not neutralized the tapping of the finger will produce a popping noise.

As neutralization is approached the popping noise becomes diminished until it is completely absent at absolute neutralization. The Tiny-tube condenser, C4, is inserted in the circuit in series with the equalizing condenser purely as a protective measure and guards against blown up tubes should the equalizing condenser become short-circuited through negligence of the constructor.

### Tuner Parts List

- C1, C2, Hammarlund Midline Condensers, .0005 mfd.
- T1, T2, Aero Coils, type 955.
- 3 Benjamin Sockets.
- 2 National Dials, type B.
- 1 Allinson Company Box Shields.
- R1, R2, Amperites, type 1A.
- R3, Durham Grid Leak, 4 megohms.
- 1 Durham Grid Leak Mount.
- C3, Hammarlund Equalizing Condenser.
- C4, Tinytube Condenser, .001 mfd.
- C5, Hammarlund Midline Condenser, type MC11, 50 mfd.
- L1, L2, L3, Samson Dual Frequency Chokes, type 35.
- C6, Tobe Bypass Condenser, type 201, 1 mfd.
- R4, Yaxley Rheostat and Filament Switch, type 115K, 15 ohms.
- 6 Eby Binding Posts, with Binding Post Strip.
- 1 Eveready 4½-volt C battery, (flashlight type).
- 1 Lignole Hartwell Panel, 7in. by 21in. and baseboard 6in. by 20in.
- V1, CcCo Radio Frequency Tube, type K.
- V2, CcCo Detector Tube, type H.
- 25 feet Corvico Braided.

### Amplifier-Power Supply Parts List

- 4 Benjamin Sockets.
- L4, L5, Samson Dual Impedances, type D.
- L6, Samson Plate Impedance, type F.
- L7, Samson Output Impedance, type O.
- R7, R8, Amperites, type 1A.
- R9, R10, Durham Resistors, 4 meg. and 1-10 meg. respectively.
- 2 Yaxley Pup Jacks.
- C11, Tobe Bypass Condenser, type 201, 1 mfd.
- V2, V4, CcCo Audio Amplifier Tubes, type A.
- V5, CcCo Power Tube, type J71.
- T3, National Power Transformer, 80.
- C12, Tobe Filter Condenser, type 301, 1 mfd.
- R10, R11, R12, Electro-Truval Variable Resistors, types T20, T50, T50 respectively.
- R9, Electro-Truval Fixed Resistor, type 320.
- V6, Raytheon BH Tube.
- 1 Eveready 4½ volt C battery, type 771.
- 1 Yaxley Connector Cable, type 670.
- 1 Yaxley Automatic Switch, type 445.
- 1 Baseboard 11in. by 13in. by 15in.
- 30 pieces Corvico Solid Flexibus.

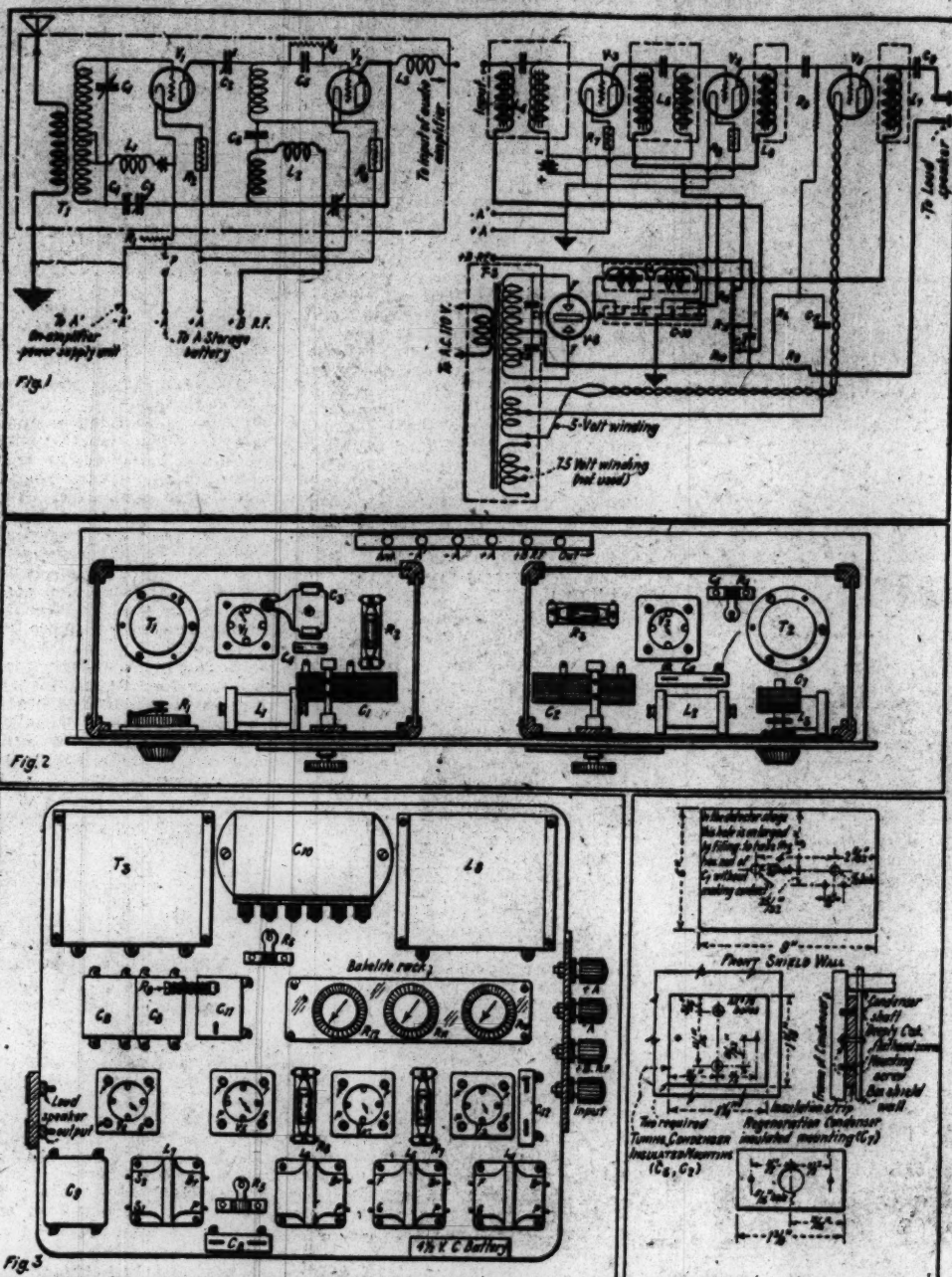
### Before assembling the Amperites

and the Aero tuning coils in the box shields be sure that the directions for their alteration have been observed as outlined in the text of the article.

### FIND PH. D. DEGREE ILL USED

NEW YORK (AP)—Less than 25 per cent of the holders of a Ph. D. degree are productive scholars, the American Historical Association said in the report of a national survey. Most holders seek to trade in the degree for material success rather than pursue scholarship and research, the association said.

## R. B. Lab Wiring Details Shown



The Upper Drawing Gives the Schematic Diagrams of Both the Receiver and Power Amplifier, the Middle Drawing the R. F. Parts Layout, and the Bottom the Power Parts Layout.

## Radiocasts Christian Science Services

### FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 16

**PROVIDENCE**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WLSI, 800 kc.

**BUFFALO**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 550 kc.

**SYRACUSE**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WSTR, 1330 kc.

**NEW YORK**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMAK, 550 kc.

**DETROIT**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGH, 940 kc.

**DETROIT**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMBC, 1420 kc.

**CLEVELAND**—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WTAM, 750 kc.

**CINCINNATI**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WKRC, 900 kc.

**MINNEAPOLIS**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station WCCO, 740 kc.

**CHICAGO**—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central standard time, by Station WBBH, 820 kc.

**CHICAGO**—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:45 p. m., central standard time, by Station WMBR, 1190 kc.

**ST. LOUIS**—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., central standard time, by Station KFQA, 930 kc.

**SEATTLE**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 980 kc.

**PORTLAND, Ore.**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOIN, 940 kc.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPWL, 1130 kc.

**LONG BEACH**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFON, 1240 kc.

**PASADENA**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KPNS, 950 kc.

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**DETROIT**—One person in each thousand of population in the United States has placed an order "sight unseen," with a "down payment" in advance, for one of Henry Ford's new automobiles.

This fact was revealed today when the sales department of the Ford Motor Company announced that 125,000 "advance orders" with deposits, for the new Ford car, not yet in production, had been placed with authorized Ford dealers in the United States.

Approximately 225,000 additional persons have placed their orders, but have not made cash payments in advance. These latter, dealers have informed Ford sales executives here, are not listed as actual "advance sales," but they do serve to indicate a ready market for the first few hundred thousand Ford cars of the new type.

Preparations for production on a full capacity basis are proceeding rapidly, Ford officials say. The manufacturing plants have been at work for several weeks turning out major parts of the new car and a few days more will see the famous Ford assembly line in operation to produce the first of the new type cars.

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## DRAMATIC COACH FOR YALE SELECTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11 (AP)—The search by the Yale Dramatic Association for a successor to Edgar M. Wooley as coach came to a definite close yesterday with the choice of Douglas W. Ross to fill that position for the coming year. He will not conduct any class in the university.

The new coach comes to Yale with a professional background which includes years of acting, producing and teaching. He has served at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, as coach of the Dramatic Association's plays, and has taught stage technique in New York dramatic schools.

## SHORTER BISHOP'S TERM URGED

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Change in the tenure of office of its Bishop from life to a single term of eight years was recommended by the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference in a memorial to be submitted to the General Conference to be held in Kansas City next May.

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## Radio Program Notes

NEW names and new voices are taking their places alongside those of established favorites in the notebooks of radio devotees this season as the result of the Columbia Broadcasting System's entry into the nation-wide field of radio-casting.

The listening public, as evidenced by applause mail, is giving ear to some of the newcomers, whose names, new today, will be household words tomorrow, and this influx of new talent has been accepted as an aural change of scenery for which the air audience has been waiting.

The Columbia Captivators, with a new way of playing popular music, after their first hour's concert over the chain were welcomed into the ranks of favorites with glowing praise. The merry songs and rich harmonies of the Tower Watchmen, who come on the air Sunday nights, have jumped to an over-night following. More jazzy numbers played by the Julepoppers were their quick following, too, and with the first appearance of Dodge Brothers Fast Four, in rollicking quartet numbers, they have had more than a fair share of praise.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, too, has widened the fame of many who before their radio work were known exclusively in musical and theater circles.

Among these is Howard Barlow, the brilliant young American conductor, who has received a veritable ovation for his fine work, which included conducting Decca Taylor's opera, "The King's Henchman," and a long list of concert and symphony orchestra numbers on recent Columbia hours.

Don Voorhees, known for years on Broadway and for his phonograph records, in a few short weeks has made the acquaintance of an unseen audience many thousands of times greater than the audiences he has built up with his personal appearances.

Among the interesting soloists who already have made an impression since the new chain has gotten under way is "Artie" Schutt, composer of a number of popular dance orchestra hits, whose playing has featured four recent Columbia hours and who has given radio audiences the chance to hear two premieres of his own compositions.

The National Broadcasting Company announces its schedule of the "Great Moments in History" hour over the Pacific Coast Network of the National Broadcasting Company Sunday evening from 9 to 10, Pacific time. The story of Aguinado, Philippine chieftain, is familiar to many.

When the Philippine campaign for possession of the United States many of the natives wanted complete independence. In 1899 they revolted under the leadership of Aguinado. General Frederick Funston was sent to suppress the uprising. How this was accomplished is dramatically told by Benjamin Furrington as Aguinado; Jean Paul King as Funston; M. E. Harlan as Mayor, and Wheaton Chambers as Sigmund.

Widespread interest was created by the recent presentation to music lovers of Baltimore and series of outdoor radio concerts which were arranged by Frederick R. Huber, director of WBAL, Baltimore, and given around the base of Washington's monument in lovely Mount Vernon Place Square throughout the entire two weeks of the B. & O. Centenary Exposition, in Baltimore. These concerts, which were sponsored by Mayor Wm. F. Broening and the president of the Park Board, Wm. L. Norris, were put on by WBAL in compliance to thousands of visitors.

Graham McNamee, National Broadcasting Company staff announcer, and Phillips Carlin, manager of WBAF, will handle the descriptive work, the so-called "radio twins."

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alternating on Red and Blue Network assignments. Arrangements have also been effected. It was announced, to give scores of other outstanding football games at intermittent periods throughout the radio-casting of each game.

Following is a detailed schedule for the entire season:

Date	Game	Played At	Network	Announcer
Sat., Oct. 15	Notre Dame vs. Navy	Baltimore	Red	Carlin
Sat., Oct. 22	Yale vs. Army	New Haven	Blue	McNamee
Sat., Oct. 29	Harvard vs. Dartmouth	Cambridge	Red	Carlin
Sat., Nov. 5	Penn. vs. Navy	Philadelphia	Red	Carlin
Sat., Nov. 12	Yale vs. Dartmouth	New Haven	Blue	McNamee
Sat., Nov. 19	Penn. vs. Harvard	Philadelphia	Red	Carlin
Sat., Nov. 26	Yale vs. Princeton	Princeton	Blue	McNamee
Sat., Nov. 3	Harvard vs. Yale	Cambridge	Red & Blue	McNamee and Carlin
Thurs., Nov. 24	Penn. vs. Cornell	Philadelphia	Red & Blue	McNamee and Carlin
Sat., Nov. 26	Army vs. Navy	Polo Grounds	Red & Blue	McNamee and Carlin

Victor Herbert's famous musical comedy, "The Only Girl," with Wilda Bennett, who originally created the title role, playing the lead, will be radio-cast through the Blue Network of the N. B. C. during the Philco hour, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, Saturday evening, Oct. 15, as the second of the series of Philco premieres of successful operettas of the past. Miss Bennett will be supported by a cast of radio and musical comedy artists and a large orchestra, under the direction of Harold Samson.

Over the Pacific Coast Network of the National Broadcasting Company Sunday evening from 9 to 10, Pacific time. The story of Aguinado, Philippine chieftain, is familiar to many. When the Philippine campaign for possession of the United States many of the natives wanted complete independence. In 1899 they revolted under the leadership of Aguinado. General Frederick Funston was sent to suppress the uprising. How this was accomplished is dramatically told by Benjamin Furrington as Aguinado; Jean Paul King as Funston; M. E. Harlan as Mayor, and Wheaton Chambers as Sigmund.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the parent's quality of thought, wherever it may be manifested, all its expression, all its growth and progress. It is our hope that the letters and the articles which appear in this column will bring to the attention of the parent the many ways in which he may not only be a means of sharing with many the joy in a true understanding of the child, but also a means of bringing through a "grown-up" child a new friend throughout the world.

## The Protecting Parent and the Free Child

A LITTLE chap was standing on the edge of the lake, busily throwing pebbles into the water. "Oh, don't stand so near the water," called his excited mother, as she pulled him back several feet. "You'll fall in." "No, I won't," remonstrated the child. But his mother insisted and delegated his older sister to watch him and keep him from going near the edge. This she forcefully did and a resentful and disheveled little fellow took the place of the joyful, peaceful one. How often do we unwittingly treat children in this manner? There was little danger of this little boy's falling into the lake; and even if he had, as the water was shallow and the day warm, he would have received no hurt. Such a spill might, perhaps, have soiled his clothes, which would have inconvenienced his mother; but the child himself might have gained from the experience. After all, of what consequence is our convenience compared to a child's happy growth. And whenever the impulse comes to interfere with a young one's activity, it is "ours to reason why" and to stifle the impulse unless it is backed up by good judgment.

## Need Only to Stand By

How many of us caution the toddler against climbing the stairs when our only need is to "stand by" in case the first few attempts are not thoroughly successful. After he has had a little practice, we can with safety leave the field entirely to him. I have met many grown-ups who swayed or skated badly because they had but recently learned these sports, which timid mothers kept them from doing in their youth. Parents have no right to indulge their fears at the children's expense. Sad to say, oftentimes these fears do much more harm than merely depriving the children of happy experiences—they communicate themselves to the youngsters. How short-sighted these parents are! Don't they realize that if a child is fearful, he is much more likely to get hurt? The protection conferred by a fearful, self-conscious attitude surely makes up for a few scratches or bumps that might be experienced during the learning process.

Parents often prevent children from "doing things" because they are impatient with the youngsters' inefficiency. They laugh at the baby's futile attempts to put on his socks and, taking it from him with a "Mother! do it," they give it a deft pull. What have they done to the child? They have robbed him of a victory with its attendant feeling of self-confidence. What a glow of achievement the baby feels when he succeeds in laboriously pulling on the sock, or filling the pail with

water! Besides, these parents have postponed the day of learning. The little fellow will undoubtedly learn eventually to put on his socks; but many other things, if snatched constantly from his hands, may never be mastered. He will acquire a feeling of helplessness and of dependence, upon some efficient adult. "You can't sew on that button, John," says Mother, laughing at his crude attempt. "I'll do it for you." Is there any reason why a boy can't learn to sew on his buttons? "You don't know how to arrange flowers," says she later, taking the flowers from Jane's reluctant hands. Why should Jane not be allowed to experiment with the flowers? Perhaps she will some day become more proficient than her mother. Our children have the right to learn through experience. In our selfishness, masked as kindness, we should not rob them of this right.

Allow Them to Be Themselves. Often parents have very definite ideas of the kind of offspring they desire; and very vigorously set about fitting their youngsters to these molds. Do they want their children to be musical? Then musical they must be in spite of a lack of aptitude in this direction and manifest talents along other lines. Is there a tradition in the family that the men follow the profession of the law? Then Jack must become a lawyer, although his bent is decidedly mechanical. This is lightening to the children! We must free them and allow them to be themselves—to pursue their own interests, and the vocations that appeal to them and for which they are best fitted. Only then will they be truly happy and successful.

Sometimes what seems to fathers and mothers to be a serious mistake turns out to be not such a great mistake after all. When Richard decided to "go on the stage," his parents opposed him bitterly, feeling he was taking a very foolish step. But he has been most happy and successful in his chosen profession and his parents today are very glad that he insisted upon making this "mistake." Our children are individuals, entitled to grow in their own way and at their own pace; and we parents must be ever watchful never to block this growth. The youngsters need to be constantly "doing" and learning, and our need is often to simply "stand by," stifling our fears and impatience and outlines for them. Wise guidance and advice is often needed and sought, and the example we set, the youngsters are of inestimable value; but we must remember that experience is also an excellent teacher and that we have no right to deprive them of it. F. M.

## That the Indians of Mexico May Contribute Their Native Quality

Mexico, D. F. Special Correspondence. BEHIND the whole attempt of the Mexican Federal Government to carry modern education to the Indians of the remotest pueblos is a very definite aim at "co-ordination" and "integration," never a hint of Mexicanization nor even of assimilation with its connotation of race superiority. It is integration in its true sense, for all the better peculiarities of the Indians, who form an enormous proportion of the Mexican population, are to be systematically encouraged and developed, dignified and given a new validity. No attempt whatever is to be made to Mexicanize in the sense of rendering them more Spanish; they are to be approached in their own idiom, their tribal customs are to be respected, Spanish to be taught merely as a means of communication with the outside world and at length an integration found which shall provide scope for all the legitimate and cherished traditions of either group. To the present reform administration, this integration clearly forecasts a fine and free sense of nationality.

Left Free to Think. There is implicit in all the movement very definitely an attempt at nationalism, not in any aggressive or militaristic sense but in the spirit of united Italy in the time of Azzoglio and of Carrouver. There is for instance a definite policy of teaching devotion to the flag. There is also teaching of the national hymn, and a respect for the Federal Government is evidently inculcated by some of the rural teachers. But no suggestion much less instructions, encouraging this are found, it appears, in any of the Government pronouncements. So far as one can judge they are left free to think and to teach as they think. Whether this fostering of an emerging nationalism recommends itself to the observer or not depends on his individual point of view. If he hoped to find a socialized state, if he is seeking evidence of a class struggle, the triumph of the proletariat and a national spirit dissolved into internationalism, if he hopes to find a cult for the red flag he will be disappointed.

There are 49 separate Indian races in Mexico. In the more remote tribes Spanish is wholly unknown, and white men are described as persons of intelligence "razon." The barrier often makes impossible any intercourse whatever. The Indians in fact seem to have developed an understandable and pitiful inferiority complex and to combat this is one of the avowed policies of the cultural missions and rural schools. The

"almost daily comes the prayer, to gain for themselves the advantages of civilization, and these petitions do not come to us as formerly, through the instrumentality of the governors and through the directors but directly through the fathers of families and the organizations of workmen and peasants." Everywhere the elements of "reading, writing, and 'rithmetic' are taught, not as in the country rhyme 'by means of a hickory stick,' but by co-operation, teachers, parents and children in close alliance, the children having a very real voice in the deliberations. Thus not only is the work more closely adapted to the needs of the neighborhood but co-operation as a fundamental becomes a familiar practice. Indeed 'in some of the most forgotten corners of the Republic co-operatives of consumers and producers both have been set up through the schools.' In some places land has been given for the schools; in many, children and parents have contributed out of their poverty, to provide equipment and organize activities and together have labored at the actual building of the schoolhouse. One is stirred as one was by the accounts of the village teaching of young Tolstoy, the same contagious thrill of community enthusiasm among simple village folk—but how different the setting, the descendants of the conquistadores working with mestizos and Indians for the redemption of the retarded groups.



From a Colorful Page in The Splash, a Hand-Made Vehicle for Student Art Expression.

## To Provide the First Best Not the Second Best

OCCASIONALLY we find parents and teachers who wonder if the second best is not good enough for the children. "They are so little, just babies, why go to the trouble and expense of getting the best books, the best toys, the best pictures, the best plays?" is their argument.

Little they know the children. A child may not actually know the difference between the best and second best, but he feels it. No one can be quicker than a child in detecting fine manners, fine speech, fine literature, fine people, fine attitudes. It seems, sometimes, as if the child understands the parent and teacher better than the parent and teacher understand the child. Because he so readily responds to confidence, to people he can be sure of, to folks he can count on as his friends, he is almost certain to respond to the finest things, to the finest workmanship, to the finest literature, to the finest art, to the finest people.

The child is quick to ascertain whether we are giving him the second best in our speech, in our manner of living, in our choice of friends, in our home and school atmosphere. He is sure to recognize the first best in the selection of his toys, in the choice of his books, in the stories he hears, in the plays he sees. His response may not always be in words but in silent appreciation and in harmonious conduct.

The matter of our children's taste is more or less settled if we allow our own shelves to be piled high with the best sellers, our walk to be decorated with ordinary pictures, if we revel in cheap comedy rather than the best plays; if we pore over the yellow-backed and sensational current literature.

We are hearing much about standards. The word is on the tongue of every educator, on the first page of every book of pedagogy. We are measuring the children's ability to read, to write, to spell, their sense of leadership and initiative, their ability to think, their power of concentration, their sense of responsibility. Let us try to carry over to the children the idea that there is no place for the "second best" in our scale of living. F. P. T.

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## The Splash: An Effort in Art to Catch the Vision of Today

Santa Maria, Calif. Special Correspondence. ART education today is, because of the nature of the transition period in educational processes, a matter of developing fleeting concepts that may be the seeds for big plants with beautiful growth later on. Any teacher of art, especially the high school and college teacher, must recognize that past traditional ideas in art are truly past and while certain beliefs commonly called



From One of the Pages of the "Strictly Hand-Made Magazine," The Splash, Planned and Executed by Students of a Small High School and Junior College Art Department. Interesting Use of Color and Design Aid in Making Each Contribution "an Individual Expression of Liberated Endeavor—An Educational Ideal Given Form in the Work." These Two Pictures Are Gorgeous in Their Original Colors.

"principles of beauty" remain inviolate, there must be a more determined effort to gain the vision of the present, of today, if art in our schools is to be of any benefit to the individual, community or posterity.

The art expression of any student should be an objectification of that student's own effort and initiative to develop and express his highest concept of the idea he wishes to manifest. This expression should not be a collection or composite of lines, forms and colors that are merely the result of cultivated observation, theoretical study, or mechanical training. It should be an individual expression of liberated endeavor.

While the determined effort always to express a certain thought through adherence to a single focal state of mind may result in a beautiful contribution to art, such as the Greek or Classic, yet in the final outcome such determination results in the downfall of a nation.

No such pitfall will be the result in American art; for the truly progressive teacher and student are alike too eager to be individualists who form part of a kaleidoscope whole that resolves into a unit which typifies an objectified vision based on spiritual qualities.

Now I would not seem entirely ethereal; I would keep my feet firmly established on the earth, but always endeavor to keep my head looking up. In art education as in any truly progressive movement we must learn to recognize, especially with young folks, that a new or rediscovered idea assists greatly in the encouragement of more serious study, keener inter-



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is sent to other schools that desire to see it, and after a long journey it arrives home to be placed in the art department's library.

The actual planning of the magazine, its various departments and how it all develops, is always an interesting story, worked out almost entirely by the students with the teacher looking on, ready to assist where actually needed.

For two years in succession the Splash has received special recognition from the Columbia Press Association in New York City, and also at Stanford University. These honors, however, though much appreciated and enjoyed by the students and teacher, are small when compared to the actual mental and moral good which the Splash accomplishes as a vehicle of self-expression unhampered by tradition, inherent beliefs, or false educational processes. S. G. B.

## Business Research Bureau at University of Illinois

Urbana, Ill. Special Correspondence.

The University of Illinois is aiding business men, both directly and indirectly, through its Bureau of Business Research. Aside from teaching the more than 2000 students enrolled in the College of Commerce at the university, this co-operative work of the bureau offers a service for the business men of the State similar to the service rendered to the farmers by the university's Agricultural Experiment Station and that rendered to the engineering profession by the Engineering Experiment Station. Still young, the bureau is developing steadily and is finding a definite place in the business affairs of the Commonwealth.

Its prime and foremost object is to carry on investigations which relate to business and then to make its findings available to all who desire them. The Bureau of Business Research has three general purposes:

1. To study the economic and industrial conditions within the State.
2. To direct attention to the practices of good business management.
3. To investigate methods for securing the best executive control of business.

The bureau devotes its entire attention to investigations of specific problems. Although it does not engage in consulting work, or in private investigations for particular firms, its general policy is to attack specific business problems rather than general economic questions. In all of the studies so far undertaken, attention has been centered on the problems of the individual business, either directly by a study of specific administrative problems or indirectly by a study of conditions in a particular industry which affect the business units in that industry. The results of the research carried on in the bureau are published in the form of bulletins. Fourteen such bulletins have been published while others are in manuscript form. Those published are:

- Illinois Taxes in 1921.
- Illinois State Revenue, 1895-1920.
- The Tax Rate of Illinois Cities in 1921.
- Books About Shoes.
- Methods of Training Employees in Stores of Modern Size.
- Books About Bookstores.
- The Statistical Characteristics of Bookstore Sales.
- The Method of Analyzing Business Data.
- The Current Ratio in Public Utility Companies.
- The Productivity Ratios of Public Utility Companies.
- The Natural Business Year.
- State Expenditures in Illinois, 1895-1924.
- The Disposition of Income in Public Utility Companies.
- Illinois Appropriations for Social and Educational Purposes.

A series of such bulletins is now being published on the financial ratios of public utility companies. Recently an extensive study of the Chicago money market was begun.

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APPLICATION TO THE PRINCIPALS

## A New Education, or Only a Return to Education?

THE call for more freedom in education recalls many discussions that have been reported in the daily press since my first membership in a normal school faculty in 1889. To the writer, the most significant features of these discussions are their somewhat regular recurrence and that such discussions somehow fail to have any appreciable effect in lessening the destruction of individuality and initiative of the boys and girls who are forced to attend our public schools.

As each year we have learned of some brave educator condemning the present system and the methods by which it operates, we have also learned of the tightening grip of the condemned system with ever-lessening opportunity to institute the desired reforms. While we insist that pupils should have more freedom and that initiative should be encouraged, the educational machine seems to continue to allow less and less of these desirable elements.

## Only in the Making

While the very seriousness of the situation compels some outbursts of theoretical reform, it appears that even those who are able to recognize the need are yet unable to lay aside those methods that have brought about undesirable results. We are told that some of the higher institutions are to institute courses of study to train teachers to recognize and develop the individuality of pupils. In other words, now that we have discovered that the present system is not desirable, we are to extend it to the further-training of teachers to produce a new and entirely different result.

I believe that I have listened in faculty meetings to discussions bearing on the question of individuality and initiative more than to any other theme, except athletics, while at the same time all well-informed educators have recognized that there is a constant drift to those methods and practices that tend to destroy these most valuable elements of human character.

If the public could look behind the scenes in our higher educational institutions it would not only understand why our schools destroy the individuality and initiative of our boys and girls, but would also understand why the annual outbursts of proposed reforms do not result in any material improvement. It would then understand why system of schooling that all recognize as strong is becoming worse and worse, and it would also understand why this destroying element is continued, not because of lack of training on the part of the common teachers, but because of the domineering influence of higher institutions.

How then improve the situation? Easy enough but for the one difficulty mentioned. Advance those teachers who do make good, irrespective of where they get their training, whether by private study, correspondence study, or residence in some institution, with the emphasis on what they have accomplished and what they can accomplish as teachers. I am sure that if we would permit those who can teach to do

## SCHOOLS—United States

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Some years ago the president of one of our greatest teacher-training schools was addressing the faculty of another school. He had recently served in a nationally-known investigation of public schools to determine the efficiency of the teaching. This prominent investigator was asked by a member of the faculty, where he had found the best teaching. To this question he replied readily, giving names and enthusiastically praising the teacher. This led to a further question as to how much professional training the teacher had received. After looking over the assembly with apparent care, evidently to make certain that he could answer without future embarrassment, he replied that this teacher had never attended a normal school and had received no professional training whatever. Following this he was asked where he found the poorest teachers. To this he also replied, giving details and when asked about the teacher's preparation, hesitatingly replied that this teacher was a normal school graduate and highly recommended.

And yet every year laws are passed by our legislatures, and rules established by our higher institutions at the request of these same educators, making it less and less possible for any of these best teachers to remain in our schools. Lest this writer be misunderstood, let me add that after many years of work in teacher training schools, from the lowest to the highest, he is not opposing teacher training. It is desirable, but it needs radical reformation. F. H. S.

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# Theatrical News of the World

## "Hernani" and "Le Cid" in Paris Revival for the Legionnaires

Paris Special Correspondence  
ON TWO recent Saturday evenings, the one immediately before and the other immediately after the American Legion convention, two of the greatest French classics of the stage were presented presumably with a view to interesting many Legionnaires by the Comédie Française.

The Comédie Française is within three years of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It is probably the most classic state theater in all the world. It is possible that only one other stage in Europe makes any such attempt as it does to preserve uninterrupted the highest dramatic traditions of the past. That other is the State Burgtheater of Vienna, which has just celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. It was more than mere plays, therefore, which the Legionnaires witnessed on those two evenings. What the Comédie Française does one day, other theaters here repeat the next.

The plays selected for the two evenings were, curiously, both with Spanish themes, written, however, some 300 years apart. The first was "Le Cid" of Pierre Corneille; the second "Hernani" of Victor Hugo. Corneille has been called the founder of French dramatic art; he extolled virtue and valiance, which, through his almost superhuman chief characters, triumphed over baser qualities in human nature. His dramatic situations were complicated. He was contemporary of Molière, whom we might equally describe as a founder—but of another branch of French dramatic art, namely, the comedy. Corneille wrote tragedies, although "Le Cid" was happily enough for the most critical. Corneille was a contemporary of Jean Racine, whose "Phèdre" and "Athalie," for example, among his tragedies, are typical of his style. He was clearer than Racine in his choosing of plot and use of words. His characters were more real than those of Corneille and human traits more human—it may be put in this way.

Le Cid was a celebrated eleventh century Spanish, Rodrigue Diaz de Bivar, whose exploits against the Moors earned him this title. He has been the hero of much writing, of the "Romancero español," of Corneille's pen as we have seen, and even of an opera of the same name, for which Jules Massenet wrote the music. Corneille draws a Spanish Sir Galahad—"my strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure." There is a "lovely lady," Chimène. There is a duel. There is a king.

The extraordinary thing about this seventeenth century tragedy, in contrast to many of those written today, is that every character in the play displays noble sentiments and in him, perhaps after some effort, he is given the part of a villain, good triumphs over evil. A tragedy would

not be a tragedy without someone experiencing vicissitudes, but the Cid and Chimène survive the episodes "to live happily ever afterwards."

Victor Hugo, most illustrious French poet of the nineteenth century, head of a new romantic school, with a childhood spent in Italy and Spain, wrote in vein not vastly different at times from that of Corneille. "Hernani," it may be recalled, has its hero, a duke, stripped of his title by turn of political fortune, turned brigand, and recovering before the tale's end his dukedom. There is also a duel, at least it starts, and a king and a very "lovely lady," Dona Sol. There is honor preferred to the saving of heads. There is chivalry in all its splendor.

True, more romantic, as "Le Cid" was more classic, but still the two plays have in common the praise of noble thoughts and deeds. The scenes as staged are lavishly colorful in both plays. The end in "Hernani" is tragic, for one of his characters is unable to stand the high pace of magnanimous chivalry set in the first four acts. But even in the tragedy there is beauty in the devotion of the principal characters to what they believe is their duty.

If some of the Legionnaires saw when in Paris tonight but these two dramas at the Comédie Française they would have caught a glimpse of some of the finest of French dramatic literature. They would have seen the standard which has been upheld by this central French stage for 250 centuries. They would have observed French acting of a superior order and they would have heard the purest French spoken today. The only fault one could find with the productions of the Comédie Française was the inattentiveness and woodenness of those playing in the crowd scenes. They should fit into the picture, instead of thoughtlessly detracting from it when on the stage.

Doelardins, known without a first name, plays older roles today at the Comédie Française, in "Le Cid" taking the part of the hero's father, and in "Hernani" that of Ruy Gomez de Silva, uncle of Dona Sol. His acting would seem to express the quintessence of French acting, refinement of all that this theater meant. He is truly a magnificent actor. Madeleine Roch, extremely popular and a very talented actress, played most capably the heroine in both plays. In "Le Cid" Jean Hervé played opposite her with great feeling the title rôle, and in "Hernani" Albert-Lambert Jr. played with much vigor, poise, and color the challenging figure of the brigand.



Photograph by Gilbert Reed, Paris  
MME. MADELEINE ROCH AS DONA SOL  
In Victor Hugo's "Hernani," Given at the Comédie Française During the American Legion's Visit to Paris.

## Yeats' Version of "Edipus at Colonus" Acted in Dublin

Dublin, Ireland  
Special Correspondence  
AT THE Abbey Theater, "Edipus at Colonus," by W. B. Yeats, Producer, Mr. Lennox Robinson. The cast:

Edipus.....F. J. McCormick  
Antigone.....Shelia Richards  
Ismene.....K. Curling  
Polyneices.....Gabriel Fallon  
Creon, King of Thebes.....Michael J. Dolan  
A Stranger.....Barry Fitzgerald  
A Messenger.....P. J. Carolan  
Inglahabla, the Chorus.....J. Stevenson  
Chorus.....Peter Nolan, Walter Dillon  
T. Moran, M. Finn, M. Scott

In "Edipus at Colonus" Mr. Yeats has so well interpreted the subtleties of the ancient Greek poet that he has achieved a blending of the ancient with the modern, and always a harmonious blending. The welcome that has been given to "Edipus Rex" and "Edipus at Colonus" should encourage Mr. Yeats to produce a trilogy by a translation of "Antigone."

Departing from the orthodox tradition of a verse translation, Mr. Yeats relies upon prose. But it is a prose which only a poet could write, and while its delicate harmonies convey a new impression of the force and beauty of the original, it gives the actors added measure of freedom. The choruses are in verse.

The Abbey audience, accustomed to the violent realism of the recent O'Casey and kindred plays, was a little puzzled by the elysiveness of the chorus and its apparent irrelevancy. The mystery was further deepened by the lines being chanted—an odd, uneven chant—in which the words of the chorus, with all their depth of beauty and meaning, were completely lost; only a phrase here and there was distinguishable—tantalizingly distinguishable.

Had the choruses been either recited or even intoned, the play might have gained much in emotional intensity and would certainly have been better understood by the Abbey audience, to whom Greek drama, with its ritual and unusual stage conventions, came somewhat as a plunge into uncharted waters. To plot the unintelligible through the edifying whirled of the chanted lines, I should have liked to have seen some reference made to the use of the chorus in Mr. Lennox Robinson's footnote to the program; had he quoted Mr. Gilbert Murray that its purpose was to accentuate the elements of beauty and significance, or to soften the element of crudeness—"to bring in the ideal world to heal the wounds of the real world," it would have made for a better understanding of the play as a whole.

While the chorus was the heart of Greek tragedy, it is far from being the heart of Mr. Yeats' "Edipus at Colonus." Greek audiences were wont to watch the stage "sitting in religious silence," but it is to be inferred that the silence that pervaded the Abbey Theater was rather one of groping mystification.

As the wandering, heart-sore, maimed Edipus, Mr. F. J. McCormick gave a most noble reading of the part, admirable in interpretation, and in detail, from his appeal for mercy at the hands of the King of Athens to his rejection of his son, whose intriguing overture had lashed him into fury—"Begone, with my abhorrence," and to his final exit to meet his "incredible doom."

Mr. Barry Fitzgerald as Creon, King of Thebes, was a dignified figure, but Mr. Michael Dolan as Theseus, King of Athens, gave the

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impression of feeling more at home in a Gaelic kilt than a Greek coturnus. The parts of the sisters, Antigone and Ismene, were not happily filled by Miss Richards and Miss Curling—both vivacious young people whom the restrained character of the rôles did not suit.

The production of the play was a triumph for Mr. Lennox Robinson. It was no easy matter in the limited space of the Abbey stage to convey the impression of the "wood sacred to the dreadful goddesses" and to group the chorus and the characters in the traditionally statuesque manner of the Greek stage. Attica is certainly seemed from start to finish, and the last scene where Edipus slowly departs down the darkened stage to his mysterious destiny was most impressive.

## Walter Hampden Revives "An Enemy of the People"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—At Hampden's Theater, Walter Hampden in "An Enemy of the People," a play by Henrik Ibsen. Entire scenic production designed and supervised by Claude Bragdon, staged and directed by Walter Hampden. The cast:

Dr. Thomas Stockmann.....Walter Hampden  
Mrs. Stockmann.....Mabel Moore  
Peter Stockmann.....Stanley Howett  
Ellen.....Leroy Wade  
Morten Kill.....George Hoffman Jr.  
Morten Kill.....W. H. Sams  
Hovstad.....Dallas Anderson  
Silling.....Stanley Howett  
Horner.....Ernest Rowan  
Svalen.....Cecil Yapp  
Mr. Viken.....Hart Jenkins  
A Drunken Man.....P. J. Kelly

The most estimable thing regarding Walter Hampden's production of Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" is the fact that Mr. Hampden had the courage to do this dramatic masterpiece. Those producers who are willing to present almost anything that seems to offer opportunities for grasping more money will do well to observe what Mr. Hampden's courage during the past years has brought him. If they are mere "merchants" of the theater they will not understand; but so surely as they possess a spark of genuine feeling for the theater, they will realize that Mr. Hampden's recent election to the presidency of the Players Club—the highest honor that can be bestowed on an actor in America, and one extended only to three others, Edw. Booth, Joseph Jefferson, and John Drew—stands for something far beyond the accumulation of riches.

As a model for play making, "An Enemy of the People" is likely to remain among the best for some time to come. In the year 1927, it does not seem a bit old-fashioned. The question as to whether "the majority is right" is as pertinent today as it was when Ibsen railed at the fallacy of the smug thinking of the "compact majority."

The problem then is one of casting, interpretations, and stage direction. Mr. Hampden's company is hardly up to the requirements of this play and it might have been wiser to have had someone else direct the play; but Mr. Hampden's individual performance of Doctor Stockmann consistently conforms to the design Mr. Hampden has mentally drawn as a conception. It is not the Stockmann that the present reviewer sees, nor the wandering, aimless, mellow conception given by Katchalof of the Moscow Art Theater in that notable production, wherein Madam Knipper-Tchekova and Moskvina appeared as supernumeraries; but it is a clearly defined portrait as Mr. Hampden sees the character. As such it demands our complete respect and admiration that he enacts this rôle instead of making concession to those so-called "Broadway requirements."

F. L. S.

## New Toller Play in Berlin

Berlin Special Correspondence

THE opening of the newly founded Piscator Theater (Piscator Bühne) is an outstanding event in German stage doings. It will be recalled that Erwin Piscator, the producer at the People's Theater (Volksbühne) left that important institution sometime ago in order to follow his own bent without let or hindrance. To this end it was decided to build a large theater in Berlin, furnished with every modern improvement, to be known as the Piscator Theater.

Until the new building is completed the commodious Nollens Platz Theater has been acquired which was opened recently with Ernst Toller's satirical play "Hoppla, wir leben!" In this case it is not so much the play as the setting that is "the thing." Piscator's genius is expressed chiefly in the blending of film and stage, the action of the play being thereby surprisingly enhanced both in clarity and completeness.

The actual stage may be described as an iron construction with a narrow zig-zag staircase. This structure, which is revolving, is divided up into small sections capable of showing simultaneously eight different scenes, the one or more in action at the moment being flooded with light.

There is no attempt at scenery; a desk and four chairs represent in one case a ministerial office, in another there is just room for a round table and a few persons at supper. On each side are three of these sections, one above the other; the center—on the ground floor—is the chief section and high above this a smaller one, the background being filled in by one of the film screens through which are dimly perceived the figures of persons who presently come into full view.

Various textures are employed in the screens. An original scene of thrilling effect shows how the inmates of a prison communicate with each other by tapping their connecting walls; the words fit at all angles across a screen of finest meshwork stretched in front of the stage and the brief messages appear to glide swiftly through the air.

Ernst Toller's play is an advance upon his earlier works in many ways. It is, as was to be expected, entirely revolutionary; from a technical point it is master and more finished. He has chosen a powerful plot, drawn lifelike characters and has introduced a few satirically humorous scenes that provide a pleasant momentary relief from the trag-

edy. The play is ushered in by pictures on the screen descriptive of the horrors of the war. The play opens with a little group of post-war revolutionaries awaiting their execution.

When their acquittal is announced Karl Thomas, the leading figure of the piece, becomes mentally unbalanced and is interned eight years. In 1927 he is discharged and finds to his amazement that things have changed. A review of the chief events of the intervening years is magnificently depicted upon the screen at a breathless pace, to the orchestral accompaniment of Edmund Meisel. Bitter disappointment awaits Karl Thomas; his former comrade Kilman has become a minister of the new state with a viewpoint in accordance; his sweetheart has adopted the career of an agitator; other former fellow-delinquents of the lonely man are estranged; he is out of work, seeking everywhere in vain the realization of his ideal. Finally he decides Kilman must be done away with, but the fatal deed is accomplished by a hot-headed boy of the old régime, who gets off while Karl is arrested on the charge. So he comes back to where we first saw him and the end is inevitable. Just as his innocence is proved the unhappy man leaves the world of delusions. A woman of the people, a faithful comrade of Karl, shrieks, "The world must be changed!" and the curtain falls.

There are some 40 persons in the cast. Alexander Granach appears as Karl Thomas. Paul Graetz acts as a tiny township, who comes to try to gain the ear of the government concerning a local railway. Picked is the one amusing note in this serious drama and causes welcome diversion. Oscar Sima, Roma Bahn, René Stobrawa and Ernst Busch acted the other chief parts.

Valjean and his little Cosette are finding folk, and their untold for the most part hold the attention of the twentieth century audience, little used to such a lengthy and involved narrative style, remarkably well. Nineteenth century provincial France has been brought to the screen with delightful verisimilitude, and it is only in the latter portions of the picture where the action demands a Paris of the days of the Revolution, that the film gets very "studio" in its effects, and that the overlong arm of the coincidental plotmaker gets hold of the story with disastrous results. M. Gabor takes his way through the various and widely separated phases of his character with skillful effect; his is indeed a splendid screen portrayal. Little Andree Rolane makes the youthful Cosette a child of pathetic interest, a thoroughly naive and happy impersonation. Mme. Sandra as the Cosette of later years is too coquettish, but she is quite convincing as Fantine. M. Jean Toulout is a sufficiently forbidding Javert, and the young Marais played by M. Rozet. Father Myriel stands out at the hands of M. Paul Jorge, and most of the other members of a large cast are well appointed to their tasks. M. G. Saillard, M. Charles Badolle, M. Maillard, M. Paul Guide, Mme. Clara Darcey-Roché, Mlle. Saillard, and Mme. Renee Carl are those listed on the program. Since this particular production was issued in something like 20 reels and has obviously been compressed to suit the exigencies of American distribution, all allowances must be made for faulty continuity. R. F.

## "Les Misérables," Filmed in France

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Central Theater, "Les Misérables," a motion picture adapted from the novel by Victor Hugo, directed by Louis Nalpas, produced for the Film de France by Henri Fescourt, and released through Universal Pictures.

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VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—The new Hungarian National Workmen's Insurance Law provides for the running of the whole insurance scheme of the state under the direction of government officials. This is partly because it is felt that harmony between the employing and employed can be more easily maintained thereby, and partly, because it is hoped to raise the standard of the officials themselves, who, in future, will be expected to possess higher qualifications. The whole aim has been to make the new act sufficiently elastic to conform with new conditions. There will now be a much greater centralization than under the law of 1907; the autonomy of the local offices is discontinued, and the control will be in the hands of the Central Workmen's Institute, which will be under the direction of an honorary chairman appointed by the head of the state, who will act as arbiter in all important cases, and can suspend all judgments which he considers illegal, and send them for reference to proper legal authorities.

**Employers Must Comply**  
Compulsory insurance is now extended to new groups of employees, so that those engaged in medical services, on newspapers, in lawyers' offices, servants, and all included. The rate of contribution is fixed at 6 per cent of earnings, except in the case of servants, when it is 2 per cent. Special rates are laid down as payment for the various risks against which the insurance is effected. The law also decrees that employers who do not comply with the prescribed sanitary regulations will be fined by the state authorities and then compelled to make the necessary innovations.

**Autonomous System**  
When workmen's insurance in Hungary was first made compulsory by law in 1891, the employer was compelled to insure all his employees, and the law was also organized according to districts. At the same time all independent workmen's organizations of this kind were closed, unless special permission was granted by the government for them to continue. Contributions on the basis of 2 per cent of the worker's earnings were to be paid, two-thirds being from the worker and one-third from his employer. A uniform system of relief was also organized to help the worker in cases of need. Such a law was very progressive for those days, but with industrial developments, it soon became evident that changes were necessary.

Hence, on July 1, 1907, a new bill was passed, which recognized the industrial changes through which Hungary had passed during the intervening 16 years. Instead of decentralized organizations, one central office was created, which dealt with all matters of national importance, leaving to the district offices only such cases as were of local importance. Both the central and the local offices were autonomous bodies, which were controlled by boards of directors, committees of revision, and by general meetings. On all of these, employers and employees were equally represented.

**Offices Became Political Centers**  
Up to the war, the act of 1907 worked quite well, but since then it had become clear to all that new changes were necessary. The effects of the war upon Hungarian industry had to be taken into account, as well as other factors. Among the latter may be mentioned this interesting fact: Even before the war, and increasingly so while it was being carried on, the local insurance offices which should have worked for greater harmony between employers and employed, became the centers of political action, generally of the most radical type.

Membership at one of these offices became almost a stepping-stone to political prominence in the days before the Revolution, and more than 100 employees of these insurance offices became agitators of Communism—Bela Kun, himself, was one of them. This was due to the fact that although employers and employees were equally represented upon the various committees, the former took very little interest, and were soon ousted from real control by the powerful workmen's organizations, which assumed the direction of affairs.

ESTONIA HAS SURPLUS  
IN SECURITY FUND

TALLINN, Estonia (Special Correspondence)—According to a statement by the Estonian Treasury, the yield of the excise revenues of the republic assigned as security for the 1927 loan amounted during the period from June 16 to Sept. 9, 1927, to

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6d. and 1400s. 6d. and 1410s. 6d. and 1420s. 6d. and 1430s. 6d. and 1440s. 6d. and 1450s. 6d. and 1460s. 6d. and 1470s. 6d. and 1480s. 6d. and 1490s. 6d. and 1500s. 6d. and 1510s. 6d. and 1520s. 6d. and 1530s. 6d. and 1540s. 6d. and 1550s. 6d. and 1560s. 6d. and 1570s. 6d. and 1580s. 6d. and 1590s. 6d. and 1600s. 6d. and 1610s. 6d. and 1620s. 6d. and 1630s. 6d. and 1640s. 6d. and 1650s. 6d. and 1660s. 6d. and 1670s. 6d. and 1680s. 6d. and 1690s. 6d. and 1700s. 6d. and 1710s. 6d. and 1720s. 6d. and 1730s. 6d. and 1740s. 6d. and 1750s. 6d. and 1760s. 6d. and 1770s. 6d. and 1780s. 6d. and 1790s. 6d. and 1800s. 6d. and 1810s. 6d. and 1820s. 6d. and 1830s. 6d. and 1840s. 6d. and 1850s. 6d. and 1860s. 6d. and 1870s. 6d. and 1880s. 6d. and 1890s. 6d. and 1900s. 6d. and 1910s. 6d. and 1920s. 6d. and 1930s. 6d. and 1940s. 6d. and 1950s. 6d. and 1960s. 6d. and 1970s. 6d. and 1980s. 6d. and 1990s. 6d. and 2000s. 6d. and 2010s. 6d. and 2020s. 6d. and 2030s. 6d. and 2040s. 6d. and 2050s. 6d. and 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## NEW YORK CURB

# NEW YORK CARBON

By the Associated Press

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1-30
1 Amer Sup 50	115	114	115
2 Amer Sup 60	115	114	115
3 Amer Sup 70	115	114	115
4 Amer Sup 80	115	114	115
5 Amer Sup 90	115	114	115
6 Amer Sup 100	115	114	115
7 Amer Sup 110	115	114	115
8 Amer Sup 120	115	114	115
9 Amer Sup 130	115	114	115
10 Amer Sup 140	115	114	115
11 Amer Sup 150	115	114	115
12 Amer Sup 160	115	114	115
13 Amer Sup 170	115	114	115
14 Amer Sup 180	115	114	115
15 Amer Sup 190	115	114	115
16 Amer Sup 200	115	114	115
17 Amer Sup 210	115	114	115
18 Amer Sup 220	115	114	115
19 Amer Sup 230	115	114	115
20 Amer Sup 240	115	114	115
21 Amer Sup 250	115	114	115
22 Amer Sup 260	115	114	115
23 Amer Sup 270	115	114	115
24 Amer Sup 280	115	114	115
25 Amer Sup 290	115	114	115
26 Amer Sup 300	115	114	115
27 Amer Sup 310	115	114	115
28 Amer Sup 320	115	114	115
29 Amer Sup 330	115	114	115
30 Amer Sup 340	115	114	115
31 Amer Sup 350	115	114	115
32 Amer Sup 360	115	114	115
33 Amer Sup 370	115	114	115
34 Amer Sup 380	115	114	115
35 Amer Sup 390	115	114	115
36 Amer Sup 400	115	114	115
37 Amer Sup 410	115	114	115
38 Amer Sup 420	115	114	115
39 Amer Sup 430	115	114	115
40 Amer Sup 440	115	114	115
41 Amer Sup 450	115	114	115
42 Amer Sup 460	115	114	115
43 Amer Sup 470	115	114	115
44 Amer Sup 480	115	114	115
45 Amer Sup 490	115	114	115
46 Amer Sup 500	115	114	115
47 Amer Sup 510	115	114	115
48 Amer Sup 520	115	114	115
49 Amer Sup 530	115	114	115
50 Amer Sup 540	115	114	115
51 Amer Sup 550	115	114	115
52 Amer Sup 560	115	114	115
53 Amer Sup 570	115	114	115
54 Amer Sup 580	115	114	115
55 Amer Sup 590	115	114	115
56 Amer Sup 600	115	114	115
57 Amer Sup 610	115	114	115
58 Amer Sup 620	115	114	115
59 Amer Sup 630	115	114	115
60 Amer Sup 640	115	114	115
61 Amer Sup 650	115	114	115
62 Amer Sup 660	115	114	115
63 Amer Sup 670	115	114	115
64 Amer Sup 680	115	114	115
65 Amer Sup 690	115	114	115
66 Amer Sup 700	115	114	115
67 Amer Sup 710	115	114	115
68 Amer Sup 720	115	114	115
69 Amer Sup 730	115	114	115
70 Amer Sup 740	115	114	115
71 Amer Sup 750	115	114	115
72 Amer Sup 760	115	114	115
73 Amer Sup 770	115	114	115
74 Amer Sup 780	115	114	115
75 Amer Sup 790	115	114	115
76 Amer Sup 800	115	114	115
77 Amer Sup 810	115	114	115
78 Amer Sup 820	115	114	115
79 Amer Sup 830	115	114	115
80 Amer Sup 840	115	114	115
81 Amer Sup 850	115	114	115
82 Amer Sup 860	115	114	115
83 Amer Sup 870	115	114	115
84 Amer Sup 880	115	114	115
85 Amer Sup 890	115	114	115
86 Amer Sup 900	115	114	115
87 Amer Sup 910	115	114	115
88 Amer Sup 920	115	114	115
89 Amer Sup 930	115	114	115
90 Amer Sup 940	115	114	115
91 Amer Sup 950	115	114	115
92 Amer Sup 960	115	114	115
93 Amer Sup 970	115	114	115
94 Amer Sup 980	115	114	115
95 Amer Sup 990	115	114	1



# COTTON CLOTH NEW YORK BOND MARKET

## MARKET SALES SHOW DECLINE

Government Crop Report a Deterrent Factor—Prices Are Slightly Easier

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 11 (Special).—Uncertainty as to the Government's cotton crop report issued last Saturday held the primary cotton goods markets in check during the last week, and the volume of business passing was lighter than normal. Most operators agreed that cotton markets would follow very closely the trend of the raw material markets for some weeks to come. The figures of the report when it did come on Saturday were so much smaller than most operators had expected that cotton futures jumped \$2.50 a bale. The sharp reaction on Monday, however, which carried futures down somewhat below the level they were immediately before the report was issued, leaves the market in much the same position as it was a week ago.

Outside of the temporary stiffening in prices yesterday, there is little change in the prospect. A reasonably good volume of trading is expected to set in very quickly, provided there are no more violent changes in the cotton futures quotations.

### Unsettled Stocks Rise

The statistical report issued yesterday on cotton goods production, sales, shipments and stocks on hand indicates for the first time in several months a slight decrease in the amount of unfilled orders. This, in itself, is not a particularly encouraging sign, since it is what might be expected at this time of the year.

An indication of the solid fundamental condition of the market, however, is contained in the comparatively small offerings of second hands during the last week, when prices throughout the gray goods market tended to weaken sufficiently to bring out such offerings if they were available.

The market has drifted back into the control of the first hand sellers chiefly because of the rapid absorption of most of the goods available for resale during the previous week. Mills, however, were willing to shade their prices slightly.

### Prices Being Shaded

It was possible to buy quick 4x60s at 3 1/2c and November-December deliveries sold at 3 1/2c. On standard 68s 72s which had previously held to 3 1/2c and the week brought out offerings from first hands at 3 1/2c for November-December deliveries. On 60x84s sales were put through at 7 1/2c while 72x76s for October-November delivery brought 7 1/2c. On 80x100s goods were put through at 8 1/2c.

Sheets proved rather quiet during the week but the market for brown sheetings by jobbers were reported early in the week on a basis of 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c for 20-hundred 45x75 goods. The bulk of the market for trade brought a surprising amount of standard sheetings.

It was in the sheet goods section of the market that the most activity occurred. While the trading there was not large, it was felt that any drop in cotton futures would be reflected in lower current prices for lawns, piques, velvets, fine broadcloths and similar goods made from long staples.

On fabrics made largely of rayon, silk, buyers felt free to cover their needs and, in addition, in preparing to make black goods deliveries for the coming year.

### MONEY MARKET

Commercial paper rates: 30-day, 4 1/2%; 60-day, 4 3/4%; 90-day, 4 1/2%; 120-day, 4 1/4%; 150-day, 4 1/4%; 180-day, 4 1/4%; 210-day, 4 1/4%; 240-day, 4 1/4%; 270-day, 4 1/4%; 300-day, 4 1/4%; 330-day, 4 1/4%; 360-day, 4 1/4%; 390-day, 4 1/4%; 420-day, 4 1/4%; 450-day, 4 1/4%; 480-day, 4 1/4%; 510-day, 4 1/4%; 540-day, 4 1/4%; 570-day, 4 1/4%; 600-day, 4 1/4%; 630-day, 4 1/4%; 660-day, 4 1/4%; 690-day, 4 1/4%; 720-day, 4 1/4%; 750-day, 4 1/4%; 780-day, 4 1/4%; 810-day, 4 1/4%; 840-day, 4 1/4%; 870-day, 4 1/4%; 900-day, 4 1/4%; 930-day, 4 1/4%; 960-day, 4 1/4%; 990-day, 4 1/4%; 1020-day, 4 1/4%; 1050-day, 4 1/4%; 1080-day, 4 1/4%; 1110-day, 4 1/4%; 1140-day, 4 1/4%; 1170-day, 4 1/4%; 1200-day, 4 1/4%; 1230-day, 4 1/4%; 1260-day, 4 1/4%; 1290-day, 4 1/4%; 1320-day, 4 1/4%; 1350-day, 4 1/4%; 1380-day, 4 1/4%; 1410-day, 4 1/4%; 1440-day, 4 1/4%; 1470-day, 4 1/4%; 1500-day, 4 1/4%; 1530-day, 4 1/4%; 1560-day, 4 1/4%; 1590-day, 4 1/4%; 1620-day, 4 1/4%; 1650-day, 4 1/4%; 1680-day, 4 1/4%; 1710-day, 4 1/4%; 1740-day, 4 1/4%; 1770-day, 4 1/4%; 1800-day, 4 1/4%; 1830-day, 4 1/4%; 1860-day, 4 1/4%; 1890-day, 4 1/4%; 1920-day, 4 1/4%; 1950-day, 4 1/4%; 1980-day, 4 1/4%; 2010-day, 4 1/4%; 2040-day, 4 1/4%; 2070-day, 4 1/4%; 2100-day, 4 1/4%; 2130-day, 4 1/4%; 2160-day, 4 1/4%; 2190-day, 4 1/4%; 2220-day, 4 1/4%; 2250-day, 4 1/4%; 2280-day, 4 1/4%; 2310-day, 4 1/4%; 2340-day, 4 1/4%; 2370-day, 4 1/4%; 2400-day, 4 1/4%; 2430-day, 4 1/4%; 2460-day, 4 1/4%; 2490-day, 4 1/4%; 2520-day, 4 1/4%; 2550-day, 4 1/4%; 2580-day, 4 1/4%; 2610-day, 4 1/4%; 2640-day, 4 1/4%; 2670-day, 4 1/4%; 2700-day, 4 1/4%; 2730-day, 4 1/4%; 2760-day, 4 1/4%; 2790-day, 4 1/4%; 2820-day, 4 1/4%; 2850-day, 4 1/4%; 2880-day, 4 1/4%; 2910-day, 4 1/4%; 2940-day, 4 1/4%; 2970-day, 4 1/4%; 3000-day, 4 1/4%; 3030-day, 4 1/4%; 3060-day, 4 1/4%; 3090-day, 4 1/4%; 3120-day, 4 1/4%; 3150-day, 4 1/4%; 3180-day, 4 1/4%; 3210-day, 4 1/4%; 3240-day, 4 1/4%; 3270-day, 4 1/4%; 3300-day, 4 1/4%; 3330-day, 4 1/4%; 3360-day, 4 1/4%; 3390-day, 4 1/4%; 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18090-day, 4 1/4%; 18120-day, 4 1/4%; 18150-day, 4 1/4%; 18180-day, 4 1/4%; 18210-day, 4 1/4%; 18240-day, 4 1/4%; 18270-day, 4 1/4%; 18300-day, 4 1/4%; 18330-day, 4 1/4%; 18360-day, 4 1/4%; 18390-day, 4 1/4%; 18420-day, 4 1/4%; 18450-day, 4 1/4%; 18480-day, 4 1/4%; 18510-day, 4 1/4%; 18540-day, 4 1/4%; 18570-day, 4 1/4%; 18600-day, 4 1/4%; 18630-day, 4 1/4%; 18660-day, 4 1/4%; 18690-day, 4 1/4%; 18720-day, 4 1/4%; 18750-day, 4 1/4%; 18780-day, 4 1/4%; 18810-day, 4 1/4%; 18840-day, 4 1/4%; 18870-day, 4 1/4%; 18900-day, 4 1/4%; 18930-day, 4 1/4%; 18960-day, 4 1/4%; 18990-day, 4 1/4%; 19020-day, 4 1/4%; 19050-day, 4 1/4%; 19080-day, 4 1/4%; 19110-day, 4 1/4%; 19140-day, 4 1/4%; 19170-day, 4 1/4%; 19200-day, 4 1/4%; 19230-day, 4 1/4%; 19260-day, 4 1/4%; 19290-day, 4 1/4%; 19320-day, 4 1/4%; 19350-day, 4 1/4%; 19380-day, 4 1/4%; 19410-day, 4 1/4%; 19440-day, 4 1/4%; 19470-day, 4 1/4%; 19500-day, 4 1/4%; 19530-day, 4 1/4%; 19560-day, 4 1/4%; 19590-day, 4 1/4%; 19620-day, 4 1/4%; 19650-day, 4 1/4%; 19680-day, 4 1/4%; 19710-day, 4 1/4%; 19740-day, 4 1/4%; 19770-day, 4 1/4%; 19800-day, 4 1/4%; 19830-day, 4 1/4%; 19860-day, 4 1/4%; 19890-day, 4 1/4%; 19920-day, 4 1/4%; 19950-day, 4 1/4%; 19980-day, 4 1/4%; 20010-day, 4 1/4%; 20040-day, 4 1/4%; 20070-day, 4 1/4%; 20100-day, 4 1/4%; 20130-day, 4 1/4%; 20160-day, 4 1/4%; 20190-day, 4 1/4%; 20220-day, 4 1/4%; 20250-day, 4 1/4%; 20280-day, 4 1/4%; 20310-day, 4 1/4%; 20340-day, 4 1/4%; 20370-day, 4 1/4%; 20400-day, 4 1/4%; 20430-day, 4 1/4%; 20460-day, 4 1/4%; 20490-day, 4 1/4%; 20520-day, 4 1/4%; 20550-day, 4 1/4%; 20580-day, 4 1/4%; 20610-day, 4 1/4%; 20640-day, 4 1/4%; 20670-day, 4 1/4%; 20700-day, 4 1/4%; 20730-day, 4 1/4%; 20760-day, 4 1/4%; 20790-day, 4 1/4%; 20820-day, 4 1/4%; 20850-day, 4 1/4%; 20880-day, 4 1/4%; 20910-day, 4 1/4%; 20940-day, 4 1/4%; 20970-day, 4 1/4%; 21000-day, 4 1/4%; 21030-day, 4 1/4%; 21060-day, 4 1/4%; 21090-day, 4 1/4%; 21120-day, 4 1/4%; 21150-day, 4 1/4%; 21180-day, 4 1/4%; 21210-day, 4 1/4%; 21240-day, 4 1/4%; 21270-day, 4 1/4%; 21300-day, 4 1/4%; 21330-day, 4 1/4%; 21360-day, 4 1/4%; 21390-day, 4 1/4%; 21420-day, 4 1/4%; 21450-day, 4 1/4%; 21480-day, 4 1/4%; 21510-day, 4 1/4%; 21540-day, 4 1/4%; 21570-day, 4 1/4%; 21600-day, 4 1/4%; 21630-day, 4 1/4%; 21660-day, 4 1/4%; 21690-day, 4 1/4%; 21720-day, 4 1/4%; 21750-day, 4 1/4%; 21780-day, 4 1/4%; 21810-day, 4 1/4%; 21840-day, 4 1/4%; 21870-day, 4 1/4%; 21900-day, 4 1/4%; 21930-day, 4 1/4%; 21960-day, 4 1/4%; 21990-day, 4 1/4%; 22020-day, 4 1/4%; 22050-day, 4 1/4%; 22080-day, 4 1/4%; 22110-day, 4 1/4%; 22140-day, 4 1/4%; 22170-day, 4 1/4%; 22200-day, 4 1/4%; 22230-day, 4 1/4%; 22260-day, 4 1/4%; 22290-day, 4 1/4%; 22320-day, 4 1/4%; 22350-day, 4 1/4%; 22380-day, 4 1/4%; 22410-day, 4 1/4%; 22440-day, 4 1/4%; 22470-day, 4 1/4%; 22500-day, 4 1/4%; 22530-day, 4 1/4%; 22560-day, 4 1/4%; 22590-day, 4 1/4%; 22620-day, 4 1/4%; 22650-day, 4 1/4%; 22680-day, 4 1/4%; 22710-day, 4 1/4%; 22740-day, 4 1/4%; 22770-day, 4







# JAMAICA WEEKLY BANANA EXPORT 500,000 BUNCHES

## "Off" License System and Child Welfare Department Urged on Government

JAMAICA, B. W. I. (Special Correspondence)—Bananas just now are leaving the island at the rate of 500,000 bunches a week, and though, of course, that is the crest of the wave, last year's total of 18,000,000 bunches is due to be exceeded. Pimento, produced chiefly in Jamaica (only a small extent in Spain), promises a record crop worth \$250,000 (41,250,000) compared with \$200,000 last year and \$100,000 three years back.

Sugar, now being handled in up-to-date factories, has been doing fairly well, and the recent sale of an estate in the parish of Hanover for \$450,000 (83,250) shows the price obtainable for some 1000 acres of estate land.

The Kingston Corporate Area (the capital) has been pushing on its reconstruction of the streets, and that of the enormous reservoir in the neighboring hills, which when completed will give the city a reserve water supply of 15,000,000 gallons.

Big Rail Improvement Started  
The Government has raised a loan to finance relaying the railway track, and the work has begun. Ten miles of extraordinarily heavy rails (80 pounds) from England are being used to relay the line from Kingston past the Bernard Lodge Factory, Spanish Town, Hanover, and Bog Walk, where both the produce and general traffic are extremely heavy. Thirty miles of rails come from Canada next month, and later on another batch of 40 miles to continue the work inland.

These latter cost \$3 per ton. Six thousand and five hundred tons will be required in all, and it is reckoned that the new rails will have a life of 35 years. They embody all the improvements known to both British and American engineering for securing enduring qualities. Special attention has been paid to having the best types of "fross and points." To use the best materials known to the market has been the Government's aim. The new bridge at Swift River is open to traffic, and the steel work for the Buff Bay Bridge has arrived.

Meanwhile, raising a small local loan of \$12,289, the Government is pushing on the extension of the line through the parish of Clarendon to Frankfield. That will leave the terminus in a fertile district, it is true, but in mid-land, it is inevitable, however, that the line should be taken on over the central highlands to descend on the north side, and traverse Trelawny, once the banner parish, to the sea at Falmouth or Montego Bay.

After receiving the elaborate reports from the irrigation officer, Mr. Baker, the Government has allowed the irrigation question to rest in abeyance for the present. Meanwhile, however, the United Fruit Company has extended the successful experiment it made a year ago in Portland parish. Placing a powerful pump in the river near Annotto Bay, it irrigated an area of land adjoining the banana grove on this land has proved as satisfactory as that a second year has been made. The Atlantic is being worked by sinking a well. It is a possibility of Jamaica geological formation that there are many underground reservoirs of running or standing water, to be reached only by extraordinarily deep wells.

Patent Duties Would Be Enforced  
The Canadian Government has so far rejected the tender for supplying vessels that will carry Canada's obligations under her trade treaty with the West Indies. The figures of the Canadian fleet were considered too high, and those of the British ships, though much lower, were for motor ships, which will not do.

The tourist trade, January to June, showed 9300 visitors, and the summer brought an increased number compared with last year.

In social reform matters the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce as to changes in the Liquor License Law, are on the anvil of public discussion. It is proposed to introduce "off" licenses, that is, to license buildings in which other articles are sold, to sell liquor, provided this liquor is not consumed on the premises. "Off" license would cost \$15; "on" license, \$25. In Kingston and 215 in the country; "wholesale" licenses \$15 in town, \$7.10 in the country. Hours would be: "on," 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; "off," 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

There is again agitation for the establishment of a child's welfare department (governmental) along the lines of the recommendations made by a committee appointed by the Government in 1921. The committee recommended that government machinery be strengthened by erecting a child welfare department with a responsible head to conduct and direct all Government institutions that dealt with destitute and neglected children, and to supervise voluntary institutions of a like kind. The department, it was proposed, would deal with, first, destitute children; second, neglected children; third, juvenile delinquents.

The leading aim was (a) to enforce parental obligations; (b) to provide industrial and agricultural institutions for training the children. It was also recommended that the limit to the age of detention be 18 instead of 16.

Move to Break Fruit Monopoly  
Montego Bay on the north side, famous for its sea bathing at Doctor's Cave, and enthusiastically praised by the famous Sir Herbert Barker, is agitating for a better water supply. The population is something more than 7000 and the supply of water allows at present 13.49 gallons per head per day. The Kingston Corporate Area supplies 100 gallons per head.

paign to urge agriculturists to sell under the crop contract instead of singly.

The Banana Growers' Association has urged the Government to advance \$500,000 to help start the new venture, which is to attempt to break the present monopoly of the United Fruit Company in the banana export trade. It is proposed to spend about \$1,250,000 in paying for shipbuilding and establishing necessary machinery to work the business, the shipbuilders to have as security a first mortgage, and the Government a second mortgage on the ships. Governor Stubbs has replied that the Government, while in sympathy with a move toward co-operative farming, does not think the security offered good enough.



"Record only the Sunny Hours"

"They Just Come"  
Batavia, N. Y.  
Special Correspondence  
BUSINESS man stepped into a small office to give an order for coal. The small, elderly lady in charge had been an acquaintance of his for some years, but there was a side of her character which he had never yet seen.

While she was feeding him, she remarked banteringly, pointing at the two bottles of milk on the counter, "You consume a lot of milk, Mrs. . . ."

"Oh, most of that is for my boarders," she said. "Step back here and see them."

He stepped with her into a rear room, where a large dog lay, while running about the place were two smaller dogs, which eagerly lapped up the milk she gave them.

"Well, Teddy," she said, "you want your dog, don't you?" And the cat and the dogs ate their rations, sharing the same dish.

"Why," he said, "are these all yours?"

"No," she said in almost shame-faced apology; "you see, they just come to me. The little fellows started in here the other day, when the door was open, and they don't seem to have any home. The big fellow has been here for a week or more. He's better now, aren't you, Towser?" and she patted him affectionately.

"And you buy that extra milk for these stray animals?" he asked.

"Well, you see," she said, "one has to love something, and these seemed to need it pretty badly."

There was a pause, then the man spoke up. "You don't want a silent partner, do you?" he asked, laying down a contribution.

MRS. M. O. T. shares with readers of the Sunday (Eng.) Daily Telegraph describing a Royal Automobile Club outing. As the children were being collected, volunteers gave out toy balloons and sweets. Seeing this, a man, evidently one of those who earned a precarious living by selling trifles to holiday-makers, came up and handed one of the workers his stock of gay-colored tin whistles. "See, miss, will you give these to the kiddies, please?" he said, and he was off so quickly that he could not be thanked.

A PRISONER who, according to a contribution from Miss J. D. Athens, had been a number of years in jail, had, by his good conduct, done all possible to obtain his freedom, but to no avail. Seeking help from another source, he wrote an unusual letter which was posted by the jailer. It was addressed "To the Almighty God wherever He may be." It was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General and eventually forwarded to the Minister of Justice, who found in it a record of efforts to atone for misdeeds. After necessary inquiries, the contribution added, an order was issued that the prisoner should be released.

FROM Binghamton, N. Y., comes a contribution by E. L. V. with an interesting moral. A man picked up a rock and discovered he had disturbed one of the busiest little communities in the country. Thousands of ants began to scurry about him, but not a single one of the little creatures, so far as could be seen, climbed up on the bank and watched the others. Each was as busy as his neighbors, carrying something away to a place of safety. In an amazing way, by peace industry, J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, declared in a speech at Buxton. Mr. Thomas thought a conference might make "a good debating society," but "as a practical solution of the problem" he ruled it "entirely out."

People must be made to realize, Mr. Thomas said, that the workers "have got to be taken more into the confidence of the employers," while the workers themselves must not "assume they can get the best out of industry unless they are prepared to give the best to it."

# FRENCH AFRICAN TRANSPORT WILL BE REORGANIZED

## Ports Will Be Enlarged, Rail Lines Improved and Brought Into Fertile Area

Special from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS—Port improvements and extension of the railways in French West Africa are included in a quinquennial scheme recently made public here by the Governor-General, M. J. Cardie.

Not only is France destined to benefit commercially by the progress expected in French West Africa, but it is hoped by M. Cardie that the standard of civilization among the natives will be raised thereby, that past apprehensions of famine can be swept aside for the future and that vast tracts of barren ground will eventually be made to flourish under proper irrigation.

Half as Big as United States  
French West Africa has an area roughly half as large as that of the United States, but the population of the former is only 13,500,000, of which some 14,000 are Europeans. Nine colonies are included in French West Africa: Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Sudan, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger and the Circle of Dakar and its dependencies. The seat of the General Government is at Dakar.

A few more pertinent facts worth remarking here are that about 10 per cent of an annual budget, in round figures, of \$50,000,000 is put aside for educational purposes, that 70 per cent of total annual exports, which are in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, are oleaginous products. Coconuts, palm oil, rubber, gums, palm kernels, mahogany, cotton, cattle, skins and the gold and the main sources of wealth. The massive Niger river is the west-east waterway through the northern provinces, and the Gulf of Guinea is the southern boundary. The eastern frontier is British Nigeria, the western the Atlantic Ocean and the northern Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone and the state of Liberia.

The ports of French West Africa are to be enlarged, according to M. Cardie's plan, to keep up with the increased trade from the interior and the pushing back of road and railway communications. The scheme also embraces the improvement of the port of Dakar, extension of the quays at Conakry, in French Guinea, building of a second wharf on the Ivory Coast, and a prolongation of the wharf of Kotonou in Dahomey. In other words, port facilities along practically the whole coastline of French West Africa are to be modernized and prepared for continually increasing shipping.

Irrigation Contemplated  
As regards railways, one important move contemplated is to connect the present line in Ivory Coast which runs from Abidjan to Katiola—230 miles, up into the fertile regions of the Sudan and Upper Volta. Another plan is to rectify the road from Thies to the Niger River, to carry the railway in Dabomey on from Savé to the Niger River, and to join together Kotonou and Porto Novo, capital of Dahomey. There are now more than 2000 miles of railway in French West Africa, some 20,000 miles of good roads and nearly 50,000 miles of navigable waterways.

Experimentation has taken place in the flatlands near the great Niger River—the Nile of West Africa—to see what the country could produce if properly irrigated. The results have been so promising as to lead the authorities to predict that this arid area could become a flourishing granary and the center of extensive cotton growing and palm groves. The authorities are of the opinion, too, that the condition of the natives should improve materially with the increase of western agricultural science and of the railroads to tap these productive districts.

The projects which are to be put through during the next five years are large, but they are in keeping with the commercial movement in French West Africa since the war. It is stated that since the war the commerce has doubled in weight and multiplied ten times in value.

# STATIONERS FIND COSTS TOO HIGH

## Convention Speaker Decries Excessive Overhead—Good Crop Outlook Reported

Attainment of success in the retail stationer's and office-outfitter's trade requires a deeper insight and research than ever before, Malcolm P. McNair, assistant director of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research, told the convention of the National Association of Stationers, here in summing up a year's study by the bureau. Operating expenses are too high, he declared, with high salaries in the trade playing a major part in this result.

Expressed in dollars and cents Mr. McNair asserted that for every \$100 of retail sales by a typical stationer and office-outfitter, \$66.60 is required for the cost of goods sold; \$32.30 is taken up by operating expenses, which include rent, interest on capital, and fair salaries for proprietors or executives, and only \$13.10 is left for true net profit.

Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Institute in Wellesley, Mass., in addressing the convention earlier, declared that the stationers held the key position in business. Every one of the 2,000,000 retailers and 500,000 manufacturers, he said, must do business every year with the 4000 stationers, as the latter are the only source of office supplies and office furniture.

In estimating the business outlook for 1928 Mr. Babson repeated a former statement that the present period is paradoxical in that never before in economic history has there been a time of simultaneous declining business and low money rates. Furthermore, he said, commodity

# Massachusetts UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## LYNN COAL ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS AND WOOD

Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall Incorporated, 8 Central Square

## QUINCY KINCAID'S Home of Good Furniture

Everything for the Home—PIANOS, RADIOS, VICTROLAS, RUGS, BEDDING, RANGES, 1485 Hancock St. Tel. Granite 200

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. To cost a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE  
FOR SALE—Modern one-story stucco home with garage in San Marino section. South Pasadena, Calif. 7 large rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, central heating, tile floors, also gas heater. Lot 5075; five orange trees. Price \$12,500. Owner, SAMUEL HUNTLEY, 12444 Wilshire Blvd.

TO LET—FURNISHED  
SAN FRANCISCO, Connelley Hotel Apartments, 641 of Powell St., Downtown—2, 3 and 4 room apartments. Modern, clean, comfortable and well equipped. Rent \$25 to \$35 per month on weekly basis.

ROOMS WITH ATTENTION  
House in the Pines  
Established 1905  
16 Fasting Ave., Cantonville, Md.

For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious and helpful home atmosphere, this charming 12 room house, with 6 bedrooms, for illustrated booklet write MRS. VIRGINIA THREAGILL, Owner, or MISS EDITH THREAGILL, Manager.

SHADOW LAWN  
Home for rent or sale. Attention for those desiring rest and study. 5 miles from Washington, D. C.; bus on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN  
SALARIED POSITIONS, \$2500 to \$25,000  
The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' experience in securing positions for men and women. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements. Your identity covered and your privacy guaranteed. Send only name and address. For details, write to: J. W. BARRY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS  
GENUINE STATE of Maine farmland pillovers. 147 Harker Road, 40 Irving St., 434 1/2 St. W. R. W. BARRY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

Local Classified  
Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. To cost a line. Minimum space four lines.

JEWELERS  
DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; sold for 10% above market. 40 Irving St., 434 1/2 St. W. R. W. BARRY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

BOOKS WANTED  
Your books of all kinds for cash to WILLIS B. BROWN, 40 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 7881-W.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are accepted at the following advertising offices:  
BOSTON: 270 Marlborough St., Tel. Bay 4330  
270 Marlborough St., Tel. Bay 4330  
270 Marlborough St., Tel. Bay 4330

PARIS: 2 Avenue de l'Opéra, Gutenberg 45.71  
FLORENCE: 11 Via Magenta, Tel. 23.400  
PHILADELPHIA: 932 Fox Bldg., Tel. Rittenhouse 4180  
CHICAGO: 1825 McCormick Bldg., Tel. Wabash 7182  
1625 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Chicago 7699  
442 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 5035

LOS ANGELES: 625 Market Bldg., Tel. Victor 3702  
625 Market Bldg., Tel. Victor 3702  
625 Market Bldg., Tel. Victor 3702

SEATTLE: 437 Van Ness Bldg., Tel. Trinity 2004  
437 Van Ness Bldg., Tel. Trinity 2004  
437 Van Ness Bldg., Tel. Trinity 2004

PORTLAND, ORE.: 102 N. Bank Bldg., Tel. Beacon 9295  
102 N. Bank Bldg., Tel. Beacon 9295  
102 N. Bank Bldg., Tel. Beacon 9295

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in the following cities: United States and other countries.

prices will continue downward for several years.

Mr. Babson told the convention that he had just returned on a trip through the Northwest, and that better times are due in that section, it having been handicapped during the several previous years by poor crops, but that under the stimulus of the present bumper crop business had already started its upward sweep.

The South, too, he asserted, under the impetus of a good cotton crop, which is selling at 20 cents a pound, will experience a prosperous year. The favorable cotton conditions will mean added wealth of \$6,000,000,000 or \$7,000,000,000, he continued.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:  
Mrs. Kate J. Richardson, N. Y.  
Mrs. Thelma M. Dairymple, Gowanda, N. Y.  
Miss Florence M. Willis, Evansville, Ind.  
Mrs. L. W. Wentley, Gowanda, N. Y.  
Shirley Louise Dairymple, Gowanda, N. Y.  
Mrs. Lewis W. Wentley, Gowanda, N. Y.  
Cecil E. Benjamin, Cape Town, S. A.  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crockett, Detroit, Mich.  
John M. Turner, Albany, N. Y.  
H. Bruce Fletcher, North Scituate, Mass.  
Mrs. C. Chastain, Chickasha, Okla.  
Mrs. Esther Hough, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Miss Mary Burnham, Venice, Calif.  
Mrs. Louise Bontoux, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Miss Gladys J. Johnson, Hempstead, N. Y.  
George Wood, London, Eng.  
Isabella W. Marshall, London, Eng.  
Bertha J. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.  
Frances Mary Swain, Port Worth, Tex.  
Alma E. Gillespie, Port Worth, Tex.  
Paul Miller, Oakland, Calif.  
Josephine B. Buxton, New Island, N. Y.  
Pauline Allen, Ocala, Fla.  
Sarah L. McBride, Tulsa, Okla.  
Mrs. E. E. Borer, Jamestown, N. Y.  
Mrs. Alice M. Richardson, Albany, N. Y.  
Mrs. Jennie T. Schuyler, Albany, N. Y.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, Lusk, Asbury Park, N. J.  
Mrs. G. A. Radford, St. Louis, Mo.  
Mrs. Alice E. B. Houghton, Lusk, Asbury Park, N. J.  
Miss Adelaide M. Townsend, Richmond Hill, N. Y.  
Charles H. Townsend, Flushing, N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE  
FOR SALE—CONCORD, MASS. A sacrifice price \$14,500. 4 room, 1 1/2 bath, modern every view overlooking Concord River; cement cellar with laundry; modern throughout and in excellent condition; driveway with plenty of shrubbery; 15,000 ft. of land. This home cannot be duplicated for \$22,000. For appointment call Concord 748 or Hancock 4770. No brokers.

Between Springfield and Worcester  
No. 1 village farm, modern every view, 5 minutes to center; keeps 4 cows; milk sold at door, 12c qt; ideal for poultry; a very pleasant home. Balance cash. See HAWLEY & LOCKE, 1421 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

For Homes in Larchmont and Vicinity  
Consult  
LOUIS P. MILLER, Realtor  
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 653

FOR SALE, NEWTON, MASS.—House at 75 Humeville Ave., facing south; contains 9 rooms with large, modern bathroom; garage, price \$17,500; open for inspection; opportunity for someone.

READING, MASS.—To let near Reading Square, new 6-room house, sun parlor, oak floors, all improvements, garage. 65 Pearl St., Tel. READING 0178-M.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—co-operative apartment; equity \$4500; for good lot, modern bath, Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. MISS RIVER 12 E.

# Local Classified Advertisements

## REAL ESTATE

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FOR SALE, CRESTWOOD, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Modern Dutch colonial; 7 rooms, sun porch garage; real estate. 275 Pennsylvania Ave., Dutchess 1843-B.

ALBANY, N. Y.—For sale, seven-room house, large lot, 2-car garage. B. R. BARN, 28 Brooklyn Ave.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET  
736 West End Ave.  
At 96th Street  
New 14 Story Building  
A thoroughly modern west side residence of distinction and convenience. Now ready for inspection.

Unusual housekeeping apartments, every one a corner, with an unobstructed Hudson river view.  
[A few specially designed] PHYSICIAN'S SUITES.  
Refrigeration Optional Mail Service  
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS  
Agent on Premises Riverside 4250

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near Coolidge Corner. Beautifully furnished, 2 1/2 story house, 6 rooms, breakfast room, fireplace, screened porch, heated by radiant, floor if desired. Garage optional. Available 1928.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Sunny apartment for rent, 4 lovely rooms near Gramercy Hotel, \$18.50. Mrs. E. E. Borer, 125 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.

NORFOLK DOWNS, MASS.—Lower apartment, 5 rooms with bath, built-in pantry, large screened porch; garage. 50 Flint Street, Granite 6222.

TO LET—FURNISHED  
BOSTON, MASS.—Two-story house, 6 rooms, outside rooms facing park. Copy 404-B, Box L-265, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—1 room apartment, screened porch, all conveniences, comfortable, sunny, open surroundings. 61 Stratmore Road, Brighton 1000.

N. Y. C.—640 West End Ave. (91st-92nd). Beautifully furnished, 4 rooms, bath, kitchen, refrigerator, telephone. Schuyler 2048 mornings.

PELHAM (Schuyler New York City)—Entire second floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, refrigerator, telephone. \$100. Pelham 0780.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED  
BOSTON, MASS.—Wanted by refined lady, unfurnished room in quiet home; price reasonable. Reply to 1272 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET  
N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office; reasonable. Also for medical location; reasonable. Box 67, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET  
BOSTON, MASS.—150 Huntington Avenue. Suite, front, all conveniences, comfortable, water, well-lighted, block from church, desirable for business people. Copy 402-B, Box 67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS.—840 Commonwealth Ave.—Furnished room, all conveniences, comfortable, water, well-lighted, block from church, desirable for business people. Copy 402-B, Box 67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, 62 Montague St., Apt. 87. Attractive room, beautiful view, all conveniences; business women. Furnish 5218.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Handsomely furnished front room, all conveniences, comfortable, water, well-lighted, block from church, desirable for business people. Copy 402-B, Box 67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Lady share exceptionally desirable apartment, all conveniences, comfortable, sunny, open surroundings. 61 Stratmore Road, Brighton 1000.

N. Y. C.—New apartment, no other roomers. Exceptionally beautiful furnished room with or without private bath. Atwater 4027.

NEW YORK CITY, 530 W. 119th St., Apt. 81—Attractively furnished small room, running water, refined surroundings; business woman.

N. Y. C., 104 East 81st St., Apt. 4—Attractive, bright, sunny, quiet, clean, central, select. Appointment. Call 0084.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 80th—Clean, comfortable room, in elevator apartment; excellent location. See MISS RIVER 12 E.

N. Y. C., 58 Central Park West—Just painted, single, double, connecting, running water, kitchen, all conveniences, comfortable, sunny, open surroundings. 61 Stratmore Road, Brighton 1000.

NEW YORK CITY, 112th (28th Broadway) New room, all conveniences, comfortable, water, well-lighted, block from church, desirable for business people. Copy 402-B, Box 67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 540 Riverside Drive (14th)—Attractive room, adjacent bath, \$8.00; refinement. Morningside 0932.

HOUSES WITH ATTENTION  
PRINCETON, N. J.  
Best home of refinement, attractively appointed, excellent view, all conveniences, treated booklet upon request. Tel. 153, New Jersey State House.

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DIRECT MAIL Campaigns—Special Process Letters—Multigraphing—Mimeographing—Addressing—Folding—Mailing.  
The Anderson Promotion Service  
229 Madison Avenue, New York City  
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HELP WANTED—MEN  
BOYS stock boys, office boys, clerks and other positions. All openings. Address: 308 E. 1st Ave., N. Y. C.

HIGH CLASS solicitor, Christian Scientist preferred by well established employment agency offering carefully selected positions. High commission. Box A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CHAMBERMAID and waitress; white; must be well recommended and experienced; permanent position. 2881 Woodland Drive, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Competent woman for cooking and housework in family of two where no other servants are kept; no washing; Greenwich, Conn. Box 184, The Christian Science Monitor, Room 1901, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Good wages; good home; 4 in family. HAMES FAIR, 50 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

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Wanted—Stenographer, secretary, experienced and alert; Christian Scientist preferred. Box N-268, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN  
REFINED MAN, 28, sometime high school teacher of literature, seeks permanent advertising position. Box L-274, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN  
GENTLEMAN possessing technical qualifications, experienced and capable full charge home, club or staff house, desires position. Boston or near; excellent testimonials. Box 2-292, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE switchboard supervisor or operator capable handling busy board; 12 years' experience. Box D-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES  
A. B. C. REGISTRY (Employment Agency) For Reliable Positions for Men and Women 550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgemoor







## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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**Denby & Spinks Ltd.**  
Home Furnishers  
Showrooms  
27 to 33 Albion Street

**Marshall's Ltd.**  
The Fashion Centre  
of Yorkshire  
BOND STREET, LEEDS  
and branches at  
Scarboro, Harrogate, Bradford,  
Sheffield and York

**MOORE'S**  
BELFAST LINEN  
WAREHOUSE Ltd.  
ALBION STREET, LEEDS  
SPECIAL OFFER  
COTTON SHEETS  
Single bed size 2 1/2 yards  
10/6 pair  
HEAVY PLAIN COTTON

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**Leslie Ltd.**  
Smart Clothes  
GOWNS  
COSTUMES  
MILLINERY  
3 Doors Below Grand Theatre

**MISS OAKLEY**  
High Class Milliner  
Special Makes, Glenister,  
Sagiven and Henry Heath  
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TEL. NO. 21575

**Isaac Stephenson Ltd.**  
121 Kirkgate, Leeds & 79 Godwin St.  
BRADFORD  
English Meat Purveyors  
(Humane Methods)  
Telephones Leeds 20077—Bradford 2499

**Table Meats of Quality**  
**HAROLD ROBERTS**  
Canterbury Lamb a Specialty  
Hyde Park Corner  
Also at Bradford Tel. Bradford 4928

**Waddington's Pianos**  
All Makes of Gramophones and  
Records  
Piano Tuning and Repairing  
NEW STATION STREET, LEEDS

**J. W. BRETT** 300 Kirkstall Rd.  
LEEDS  
Our  
Decorator  
25256 or 25249  
Headingley

**Wendy's Tea Room**  
Chocolates, Confectionery, Specialities.  
Truffles and Home Made Toffee  
Meat Pies—Potted Meat  
14 NEW STATION STREET

**Scars** HARDWARE  
WOOD WARE  
IRONMONGERY  
New York St.  
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**LEICESTER**  
**HERINGTONS LTD**  
For Everything to Wear and for  
the Home  
Hairdressing by Experts  
Market Street and Bowling Green Street

**ELLA K. BENNION**  
Tel. Central 5018  
Dressmaking Remodelling  
Ladies' Own Materials Made Up  
10 STRETTON ROAD, LEICESTER

**LIVERPOOL**  
**The LIVER COAL CO.**  
Home and Office  
Supplies  
22 Dauby Street  
Tel. Royal 3353  
"This is the Coal that Cheats"

**THIERRY**  
Court and Military BOOT MAKER  
5 BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL  
The House for smart and reliable  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's exclusive  
Footwear from 18/6 to 35/-

**JOHNSON**  
4 Church Road, Waterloo  
BUILDING CONTRACTOR  
Decorator, Plumber, etc. Expert advice.  
Paperhangings  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

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**Pioneer Stores**  
LIMITED  
9 to 19 Bold Street, Liverpool  
Specialize in  
Loose Covers  
Lamp Shades  
Household Linens  
etc.

**HOME FURNISHERS**  
GEORGE HENRY  
**LEE**  
AND COMPANY LTD.  
BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL

In the north of England the word  
Fashion and the name of  
Lee are synonymous. Lee's, too,  
stand for all that is best in  
Service and Quality of Mer-  
chandise.

**OWEN OWENS**  
Where the Needs of Every Woman  
and Her Family  
FOR WEAR,  
FOR THE HOME  
are met in great variety at very  
low prices.

**OWEN OWEN LTD.**  
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

**BON MARCHE**  
(LIVERPOOL) LTD.  
THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES  
AND MODERATE PRICES

**JAMES SMITH & SON**  
(Music-Sellers) Ltd.  
Liverpool's House of Music  
where everything pertaining to the  
study and enjoyment of true music is  
procureable at the most satisfactory prices.

76-72 LORD ST., LIVERPOOL

**W. Litherland & Co. Ltd.**  
23-25 Bold Street, Liverpool  
Extensive Galleries  
displaying everything in  
GLASS and CHINA  
Copeland-Spode, Minton, Doulton,  
Coalport, Etc.

**Choice Flowers**  
for every occasion  
with expert care and  
prompt delivery

**ANTRIM HOTEL**  
73 Mount Pleasant  
LIVERPOOL  
Telephone Royal 5239  
Jack Montgomery, Proprietor  
Also at 266, Oxford Rd., Manchester

**F. F. HUDSON**  
Book Bags—Covers  
Fancy Leather Goods  
15 Randolph St., Liverpool  
New Branch  
16 Sea View Road, Wallasey

**EDITH HIBBARD**  
MILLINERY, GOWNS,  
BLOUSES and LINGERIE  
25 Basnett Street, Liverpool

**MARGUERITE ELGIN**  
(Late of Geo. Henry Lee & Co., Ltd.)  
53 BOLD STREET  
Glove Specialist  
Hosiery, Scarves, Jumpers, etc.

**J. COLLINSON & CO.**  
24 and 26 Bold Street, Liverpool  
Phone 2618 Royal  
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
Exclusive Footwear  
(Agents for Cantilever Shoes)

**W. A. WILLIAMSON**  
Noted  
TAILOR and COSTUMIER  
LONDON CUTTERS  
6 South Castle St., Liverpool  
Tel. Bank 990

**MANCHESTER**  
**MARSH'S**  
10 King Street, Manchester  
Makers of Saddlery, Bags,  
Trunks, & all Leather Goods,  
Picnic Baskets, Etc.

**New Sacred Solo**  
"O, Lord thou hast searched me"  
(Psalm 139)  
Composed by  
**F. LINCOLN BAX**  
(of Manchester)  
Publishers:  
Novello & Co. Ltd., London, Eng.

**UMBRELLAS**  
Umbrellas Re-Covered in Half-an-Hour  
**WALMSLEY & SON**  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## MANCHESTER

**Pickson & Robinson**  
seeds, bulbs  
plants, trees  
Everything for  
the Garden.  
Everything good  
in Cathedral St.  
Manchester.

**MUSIC SWEETENS**  
HOME LIFE  
and gives joy to young people. The "HIS  
MASTER'S VOICE" gramophone makes  
the great musicians your guests, culti-  
vates a love of good music.

Buy your gramophone from W. E.  
Archer. He specializes on the H. V.  
devoting himself to the best. In his light  
and spacious showrooms you can choose  
your model wisely. In his audition rooms  
you can listen to record in peace and  
quiet.

**W. E. ARCHER**  
81 Oxford St. & 5 Exchange St.,  
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MANCHESTER

**JOHN SMITH & CO.**  
(Ardwick) Ltd.  
Coal Merchants & Factors  
Head Office: 128 Higher Ardwick, Manchester  
Telephone: 2524 Ardwick  
Branch Offices: Midland & Fallowfield  
Established 1870  
Truck loads to country stations.

**M. SIMPSON**  
Frocks and Jumper Suits  
Ladies' own materials made up.  
Agent for Pullars of Perth  
Dyers & Cleaners  
24 WILMSLOW ROAD, Rusholme

**C. S. HOUGH & CO.**  
Printers and Stationers  
Red-circle Posters and other  
Lecture printing a specialty.  
49 BLACKFRIARS ST., MANCHESTER  
Phone City 5485

**RICKARDS**  
Gentlemen's Outfitter  
For Best Scotch  
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20 OLD MILLGATE  
(Corner of Cannon St.) Manchester

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**  
CLEANING AND DYING  
returned in 7 days  
SEND GOODS  
to  
**BRADBURN, DYERS**  
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Gowns for the Smart Matron  
Large Sizes a Specialty

**MESDAMES**  
**PERRY & WELBOURN**  
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**OXFORD**  
**LILIAN ROSE**  
GOWNS and MILLINERY  
for all occasions.  
Coats, Costumes, Blouses,  
Antiques and Home  
THE ARCADE, COINMARKET  
Tel. Oxford 3223

**Elliston & Cavell, Ltd.**  
OXFORD  
Complete School Outfits for  
BOYS & GIRLS  
See our advertisement on another page.

**BENNETTS Ltd.**  
**ART DYERS and CLEANERS**  
Phone 2493 16 Magdalen St., Oxford  
Carpet Dyeing a Specialty

**William Baker & Co., Ltd.**  
BROAD STREET CORNER  
House Furnishers  
have one of the largest showrooms for  
beautiful China & Glass to be found  
in the Province.

**B. G. MEADOWS**  
High Class Family Grocer  
MARKET STREET  
Personal Attention Frequent Delivery  
Phone 2441

**W. E. WINSTONE**  
BOOTMAKER  
Agent for "K." "Norvic,"  
"Masco" and "Bective" Brands  
20 QUEEN STREET  
23 WILKINSON SQUARE  
232 BANBURY ROAD

**PAIGNTON**  
**N. BRAUND & SON**  
SPECIALISTS  
in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear  
MILLINERS and DRAPERS  
Paignton

**SAUCE BOTTLE HOLDERS**  
"The most practical and most useful ever pro-  
duced." For H. P. Sauce, Worcester or  
Bristol. Round design 18/-. Square Pattern  
15/- in best quality Silver Plate. Makes an  
excellent gift. Illustrated leaflet free on  
request.

**MORTIMER RICKS, Jeweller**  
32 Victoria Street, Paignton, Devon

**PLYMOUTH**  
**WHEN**  
You want anything to wear that is  
new and fashionable or anything for  
your home that is reliable and  
artistic

**GET IT AT**  
**POPHAM'S**  
Bedford Street, Plymouth  
Phone 893

**A. & K. M. DAW**  
12 SALTASH STREET  
NEWSAGENTS & STATIONERS  
ELECTRIC & GAS ACCESSORIES  
All Wireless Requisites

**James E. Everson**  
Ladies' Gowns, Coats & Costumes  
252 and 228 Abbeydale Rd., Sheffield  
Tel. 50611 Sharrow

**MAISON MARSHALL LTD.**  
54 & 56 FARGATE  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING  
Permanent Hair Waving  
Manicure  
Telephone 21254

**MEN'S TAILORING**  
OVERCOATS  
**Stewart & Stewart**  
60 Pinstone St. Tel. 21597

**SHEFFIELD**  
**GOWNS FURS KNITWEAR**  
Always a Choice Selection to be seen  
in our Showrooms.

**Stewart & Stewart**  
Ladies' Tailors  
Pinstone Street

**CENTRAL HEATING**  
and Ventilating Engineers  
**ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.**  
122-126 Charles Street, Sheffield  
Telephone 20750

**COCKAYNE**  
Telephone 22221  
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OVERCOATS  
**Stewart & Stewart**  
60 Pinstone St. Tel. 21597

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## RICHMOND-SURREY

**RICHMOND LAVENDER**  
LAUNDRY  
Eton Terrace, Richmond, Surrey  
Telephone Richmond 823

**HISCOKE'S LIBRARY**  
22 Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey  
NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS  
STATIONERY, LEATHER GOODS  
FOUNTAIN PENS

**BUILDER**  
Art Decorator Hot Water Fitter  
Surveyor  
**A. CLAYDEN**  
Paradise Road, Richmond  
Tel. Richmond 732

**ROCHDALE**  
**R. W. HOYLE**  
63 Spoutland Rd., Rochdale. Tel. 146

**GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT**  
and **ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN**  
Special attention given to family orders.  
Orders collected and delivered.

**S. & S. SENIOR**  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors  
and Gentlemen's Outfitters  
Corner of York Street & Baillie St.  
Rochdale Tel. 1131

**J. TURNER**  
HIGH CLASS GROCER and  
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN  
37 Tweedale Street, Rochdale

**SCARBOROUGH**  
**F. C. BAKER**  
5, St. Thomas Street  
Cakes and Pastries  
All ingredients used for the above  
are of the best, and as used in private  
households.

**F. GREATHEAD**  
Electrical and Radio Engineer  
9 Huntrill Row Phone 175  
Electrical and Wireless Accessories  
Personal and prompt attention  
always given.

**N. A. SMITH**  
3 ST. NICHOLAS STREET  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor  
and Habit Maker

**DUKE'S**  
DYERS & CLEANERS  
Laundry Department specializes in the dress-  
ing of gentlemen's dress shirts & collars. Col-  
lection & delivery in all parts of the city.

**CORONA Typewriters**  
Fountain Pens, Typing,  
Official Supplies, Stationery  
**FRED. C. COLCLOUGH**  
"THE PEN CORNER," Westborough

**SEVENOAKS-KENT**  
**'Say it with Flowers'**  
**A. E. TURNER**  
112 High Street  
FLORIST SEEDSMAN  
Landscape Gardening in all branches.  
Best Quality—Lowest Prices  
Place a first order with us, your further  
orders will follow.

**WHYNTIE & CO.**  
PHONE 89  
Drapers, Clothiers & Milliners  
114 to 118 High Street, Sevenoaks

**HORTON & SON**  
COAL & COKE MERCHANTS  
LULWORTH, RIVERHEAD  
Phone Sevenoaks 157  
Best Quality—Lowest Prices  
Place a first order with us, your further  
orders will follow.

**TYE Ltd.**  
Builders Contractors  
SANITARY PLUMBERS  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS  
Phone 168

**FRENCH'S DAIRY**  
Phone 388 Tubs Hill,  
Rich milk twice daily from the  
famous "Caldwell" Park Herd of  
Guernsey Cows. Fresh and clotting  
cream, fresh butter, eggs, etc.

**W. Tebay & Daughters**  
98 High Street Phone 358  
Florist, Fruiterer & Greengrocer  
ALL FLORAL DESIGNS

**SHEFFIELD**  
**GOWNS FURS KNITWEAR**  
Always a Choice Selection to be seen  
in our Showrooms.

**Stewart & Stewart**  
Ladies' Tailors  
Pinstone Street

**CENTRAL HEATING**  
and Ventilating Engineers  
**ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.**  
122-126 Charles Street, Sheffield  
Telephone 20750

**COCKAYNE**  
Telephone 22221  
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Ladies' Gowns, Coats & Costumes  
252 and 228 Abbeydale Rd., Sheffield  
Tel. 50611 Sharrow

**MAISON MARSHALL LTD.**  
54 & 56 FARGATE  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING  
Permanent Hair Waving  
Manicure  
Telephone 21254

**MEN'S TAILORING**  
OVERCOATS  
**Stewart & Stewart**  
60 Pinstone St. Tel. 21597

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Telephone 21254

**MEN'S TAILORING**  
OVERCOATS  
**Stewart & Stewart**  
60 Pinstone St. Tel. 21597

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## SHEFFIELD

**Building, Plumbing and Painting**  
Contractors  
Church and House Decorators  
**MELLING BROS. Ltd.**  
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SHOW ROOM  
153 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD  
Tel. 41535 Estimates free.

**THOMAS PORTER**  
& SONS  
9 KING STREET  
Family Grocers, Provision Merchants  
Tel. 23271

**DAIRY PRODUCE**  
**E. Smith**  
415 Eccleall Road Tel. Bromhill 662

**Pork Products**  
**ERNEST BLENKIRON**  
88 London Road, Sheffield  
Central 26144

**The High Hazels Coal Co.**  
80 Kilmham Road, Darnall, Sheffield  
will supply to any district.  
Highest Grade Coal & Coke  
Phone Attercliffe 41516

**ST. ANNES-ON-SEA**  
**ADAM HUNTER**  
61 THE SQUARE  
English & Oriental Brass  
Choice Cut Glass  
A large selection of Leather Goods,  
Books and Stationery

**ST. HELENS**  
**Scars** BRUSHES  
HARDWARE  
WOOD WARE  
IRONMONGERY  
5 Naylor Street  
ST. HELENS

**ST. MAWS-CORNWALL**  
Unique and Inexpensive Gifts  
"ELIZABETH"  
ST. MAWS, CORNWALL  
Dainty Lingerie, Children's Frocks,  
Unusual Craftware of all sorts on  
approval.

**SURBITON-SURREY**  
**H. E. BLOICE**  
COURT HAIRDRESSER  
17 Riverside Road, Surbiton Hill  
PERMANENT WAVING  
Phone: Kingston 1066

**WILCOX & SON**  
BUTCHERS  
Phones: Kingston 0194, Kingston 0496,  
Wimbledon 1359, Leatherhead 237.  
Surbiton, Leatherhead and Raynes Park

**R. THIRLBY & SON**  
152 EWELE ROAD  
"For the best milk in SURBITON"

**TONBRIDGE**  
**HA. AUSTIN**  
AND DAUGHTERS  
HAIRDRESSERS and PERFORMERS  
125 High Street Phone 866  
We have a complete service for both  
Ladies and Gentlemen.  
Assisted by a competent staff, we endeavour to  
render service worthy of the patron that  
publishes our advertisement.

**TORQUAY**  
**T. Oliver & Sons Ltd.**  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS  
House Hunters Guide to Torquay.  
Free on application.  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
EXCLUSIVE GOWNS & MILLINERY  
Small and Quaint a Specialty.  
Established 1895 Telephone 3211  
16 The Strand, Torquay

**HOUSE AGENTS**  
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS  
**COX & SON F.A.I.**  
5 Strand Torquay  
List of Properties on Application  
Estab. 1895 Tel. 2308

**Edward Henry Sermon**  
High Class Gem Work  
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH  
EMERALD JEWELLERY  
10 Victoria Parade

**F. S. SCOBLE**  
High-Class Family Butcher  
36 BELGRAVE ROAD Tel. 3258  
33 ILHAM ROAD Tel. 2644

**W. HILL**  
Meadfoot Dairy  
Torquay. Phone: 486

**WHITEWAY & BALL**  
Ltd.  
Coal and Coke Merchants  
Adjoining Pavilion 1 North Quay  
TORQUAY

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS**  
**Priory Tea Rooms**  
(Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Fraser)  
Home-Made Cakes, Pies & Sweets  
"MOYRA" Real Stone Necklaces,  
Curios, Etc.  
31 CHURCH ROAD Tel. 863

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## TUNBRIDGE WELLS

**SIDNEY H. BAILEY**  
GENTLEMEN'S HAIR  
OUTFITTER FOR INDIA & SPECIALITY  
(17 years' practical experience in the East)  
Agent for Health's Hats, Wools, Caps,  
"Pique" and "Hawes"  
British Wool Underwear  
SEA MOUNT PILARAST

**LADIES' HAIRDRESSER**  
Expert Staff and Attention  
All High-Class Toilet Requisites  
Stocked.  
**MAISON ARTHUR**  
30 HIGH STREET TEL. 352

**TYNEMOUTH**  
**ALBERT PRATT**  
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor  
11 Denwick Terrace, Tynemouth

**WAKEFIELD**  
**Scars** BRUSHES  
HARDWARE  
WOOD WARE  
IRONMONGERY  
52 Kirkgate  
WAKEFIELD

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE**  
Hand Printed Calendars  
FLORAL DESIGNS  
Sample parcel on approval  
MISS ALICE HEDDITCH  
30 Hallam Road, Weston-super-Mare,  
(Near Weston-super-Mare)

**WHITLEY BAY**  
Plumbing and Heating  
by  
**WM. MILNE**  
Glencroft, Marine Gardens,  
Whitley Bay. Phone 553.

**Rullerton Creamery**  
Eldon Road  
For PURE NEW MILK  
CREAM & EGGS  
Phone 1189 (Strachan)  
Deliveries all Wallasey

**WIGAN**  
Ladies' Hairdressing  
**MADAM WILSON**  
29 KING STREET  
WIGAN Telephone 680

"Permanent Waving a Specialty"

**WOLVERHAMPTON**  
**LEONARD SMITH**  
Tailor and Outfitter  
GRENVILLE HOUSE  
CHAPEL ASH

**YORK**  
**THE TEA SHOP**  
38a Cony Street, York  
(Above Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son)  
LUNCHEONS, AFTERNOON TEAS,  
and LIGHT REFRESHMENTS  
Open 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Wednes-  
days included.

**Scars** BRUSHES  
HARDWARE  
WOOD WARE  
IRONMONGERY  
17 Fosgate  
YORK

**MILLINERY**  
HOSIERY  
COSTUMES  
COATS, etc.  
**DAVID KEMP & SON, Ltd.**  
412 Sauchiehall Street  
LADIES' TAILORS,  
AND OUTFITTERS  
LINGERIE, etc.

**GLASGOW**  
**FURRIERS**  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Freedom of the Air

THE conferences now in session in Washington looking to the international regulation of radiotelegraph are expected to extend well over a month. At the present time it is planned to hold the concluding plenary session on November 16. Within this period, which should seem adequate for all purposes, it is expected to reach an agreement among the more than fifty nations represented in the attendance, which will be a guide for the regulation and control of this modern method of communication. The problem, however, is no slight one, as it involves the co-ordination of the ambitions of the numerous nations in attendance and the adequate conservation of the rights of the public in all instances. The subject has been discussed to some extent in previous negotiations. Indications of that were disclosed by the Department of State upon the eve of convening the conference in Washington on October 10. The department then announced the text of notes between the United States and France wherein it was agreed to fix the limitations of the Washington Conference to definite subjects.

Until 1914 the question of the freedom of the seas was very generally accepted as a fact, as no unusual event had occurred to test that aspect of international law. Since that time it has been found that the seas are free so long as the exercise of that freedom by any nation does not seriously interfere with the rights of other nations. Specific test cases arose between 1914 and 1918 in rapid succession, and further definitions of the term "freedom of the seas" will be forthcoming for years to come. Likewise, with the invention of the airplane and the airship, the question of the freedom of the air is being brought into question, and a conference of the nations of the world to discuss that subject has already been called for this month. But even before the airplane issue arose the question of wireless communications had presented its problems to the nations and the need of a definitive code made apparent.

In the case of both the airplane and the radio, however, the situation of the United States is peculiarly differentiated from that which exists in many of the other countries of the world. The United States recognizes private initiative, and aside from its military establishments, this country has no government-owned facilities for the transmission of messages for the public, either by telegraph, cable, telephone or radio. Such is not the case in most of the other countries, where such means of communication are owned directly by the governments concerned and operated by them. Methods of regulation adopted in certain instances, therefore, might not be readily applicable in the United States. Aside from the abstract question of governmental authority, it is generally recognized as essential that the governments should concern themselves with the protection of the public interest, to seeing that the public is accorded reasonable treatment, to prevent discriminations among users, to protect the secrecy of messages, and to take steps to avoid interference with private communications. Within such bounds the reasonableness of defining the "freedom of the air" in so far as communications are concerned seems well established.

### An Army of Hunters

DURING this year's open season it is estimated that well over 6,000,000 sportsmen within the confines of the United States will rally forth in pursuit of game. This huge army, duly licensed by public authority, will be outfitted with the most improved weapons—repeating rifles and pump guns, loaded with the most effective ammunition that modern chemistry has been able to produce. The quest will be for both birds and animals—wild turkey, quail, duck, geese, snipe, and many others of the feathered denizens generally included in the category of game birds. Among the animals hunted will be deer, moose, bear, elk, rabbits, foxes, raccoons, squirrels, and other fur bearers, each group a lessening company.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, a recognized authority on wild life in the United States, says that of the hosts that inhabited the woods and prairies sixty years ago, but 2 per cent of game birds and animals classed as game now remain. As the game decreases, proportionally both to the increase in the number of hunters and to the effectiveness of their weapons, it takes no profound mathematician to conclude that soon the country will be as barren of game birds and fur bearers as Italy. The lessening of forest areas also makes for the decrease in wild life, as the food supply and shelter are diminished thereby. That many varieties of animals and birds are on the verge of extinction is generally recognized. Unless measures are taken at once to protect them against the great odds they face every autumn, the heath hen, wild turkey, ruffed grouse and quail will soon follow the passenger pigeon and the Labrador duck into oblivion.

Antelope, elk, Virginia deer, moose, and grizzly bear are also confronted with the same fate. With the lessening ranks of big game, hunters now turn their attention to the smaller animals. Rabbits, hares, and squirrels, and others of the smaller folk have become more common targets for the man with the gun. A survey of the game hunted in five states during the last decade reports 40 per cent of the deer destroyed, 70 per cent of the rabbits, 90 per cent of the wild hogs, half the quail, four-fifths of the opossum, and at least half the wild turkeys. Another decade of this slaughter and field and forest will be nearly as destitute of these wild creatures as is Central Park.

An important accessory to the success of the hunter is the automobile. Not only does his motor take him quickly into the game regions, but it furnishes shelter, and its headlights "jack" deer and other game. Fascinated by the brilliant lights, oblivious of the presence of the hunter, many creatures will remain to be shot. It seems an anomaly that the wonderful progress manifested in many directions of late years should mark the disappearance of the native birds and animals. To save the re-

mainder from extermination is the present problem. The sure way, it seems, is to diminish the size of the bag allowed each hunter and to shorten the open season; and in the case of certain varieties of birds and animals to abolish the open season altogether. Only stringent measures immediately taken and rigidly enforced will save many birds and beasts from extinction.

### Again the Flying Squadron

AT A conference of those prominently identified with the effort to prevent political tampering with the Eighteenth Amendment and the statutes adopted to insure its observance, the decision was reached to take immediate action to defeat the election of candidates for public office in the United States who are opposed or indifferent to the law. There has been formed a new alignment of workers who will undertake to mobilize the public conscience in support of prohibition, in the meantime directing particular effort to a campaign of education among the youth of the land who have little or no actual knowledge of conditions as they existed under the licensing system so long in vogue.

There is need of just such concerted action on the part of the friends of law and order everywhere in the country. The time has come, perhaps, when a "flying squadron" should be formed, similar to that which carried the message of hope to millions of Americans in 1913 and 1914, thereby paving the way and preparing the popular thought for the realization that it was no longer necessary or expedient to temporize with the saloon. The hour demands aggressive action of this kind. Quietly, and without any blare of trumpets, the effort will again be made next year to elect to Congress and the legislatures of the several states, as well as to administrative offices in the Nation and in the states, those pledged to support legislation designed to nullify the law or to so modify it as to render it impotent and ineffective.

Courage is not lacking. Those who see the need and are preparing to meet it realize that all that is necessary is to present undisputed and proved facts to offset the vicious propaganda of the allied elements which are waging war on society, even at the risk of destroying the prosperity which has come to the people of the United States largely through the economies which have been made possible by prohibition.

### "Blocs" and Their Future

WHEN, a few years ago, the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives coming from the agricultural regions of the United States united in promoting certain proposals for legislation in the interests of the farmers, there were vigorous protests from banking, manufacturing, commercial and other business interests against the introduction of what was termed the "farm bloc" into the National Legislature. As the demands of the farmers were developed it appeared that they were not aimed at the prosperity of any other industry, and while their wisdom might be questioned, there was no occasion for alarm over the possible danger that a well-organized "bloc" might force the enactment of legislation injurious to the manufacturing or transportation industries. Some of the measures advocated by the "farm bloc" were in fact adopted, without any marked effect upon either the prosperity of trade and manufacturing, or upon the nonprosperity of agriculture.

The farm leaders, whose demands for national legislation to remove some of the disabilities of the country's basic industry were met with assertions that their attempt to unite the farmers in support of a common aim was "un-American" in that it assailed the tradition of two-party government, will find occasion for amusement in two recent occurrences. The first of these was the meeting of delegates to a conference called by the National Association of Manufacturers, for the purpose of drafting a platform to be submitted to the national conventions of the two great political parties next year. The implication of this move by the associated manufacturers is that their interests require concerted action in support of certain legislative policies, irrespective of party lines, and that in so far as they are able they will urge that the Congress be guided by the platforms as finally decided upon.

The second event with a "bloc" import was the action of the national convention of the American Federation of Labor in declaring that organized labor would submit to both major political conventions a statement of foundation ideas relating to labor legislation that it would seek to have approved by both parties, and that a nation-wide contest would be engaged in to secure the election of senators and representatives favoring the Labor policies. From this it would appear that in addition to the farm "bloc" there may be manufacturers' and Labor "blocs" in the next Congress. What more in this same direction may be looked for can perhaps better be imagined than described.

### Significance of the Lotus Case

AN INSPECTION of the findings of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Lotus case leaves little doubt that the decision will have significant bearings on the future development of international law. The case resulted from the collision on the high seas of the French steamship Lotus and the Turkish freighter Bozkourt, as a result of which the Bozkourt sank, with the drowning of eight Turkish sailors and passengers. When the Lotus reached Constantinople the Turks arrested M. Demons, who was in command of the vessel at the time of the collision. The French Government protested, claiming that jurisdiction lay solely with the French court, as M. Demons was a French citizen.

After a period of diplomatic tension, the two countries agreed to take the opinion of the World Court, and the Court by the casting vote of its president, Max Huber of Switzerland, decided in favor of Turkey. It held that though the author of the offense was on a French ship,

and consequently on French territory, yet the effect of his action was felt on the Turkish vessel.

Hitherto the practice of states, with regard to jurisdiction on the high seas, has not been uniform. Thus in the Franconia case in 1876, which was analogous in many respects to the Lotus case, the British courts decided that they had no jurisdiction over a German officer who was accused of responsibility for a collision in the same way as was M. Demons. Cases before the Italian and Belgian courts were decided in the opposite sense, as also were two later cases in the British courts. Henceforward, in the absence of special agreements on the subject, states adhering to the Permanent Court will presumably adapt their legislation so as to follow the Lotus precedent, which in effect gives concurrent jurisdiction to both countries.

### The World Poses

THE head of a London agency that does much to keep up the supply of photographic material for newspapers has been visiting America, and forecasts that the day rapidly approaches when even the most conservative journals, British and American, will fill at least half of their space with photographs. Already in England and America the press photographer fills a considerable space, irresistibly photographing people and events, but, by this witness, with more personal grace and savoir faire in England than in America. The press photographer, says he, "must be a gentleman with background and good address, capable of making favorable contacts with all kinds of people. In England we have this sort of photographer, and I think you are getting them in America now as well."

It is already a matter of casual astonishment to many persons that the press manages to accumulate as many photographs as it regularly prints. For this purpose, to be sure, the world is a large place, its individual inhabitants constantly and variously up to something that it might interest other inhabitants to see them doing, and the press photographer coming in haste or already on the spot and focusing his camera.

"Everybody who has the least sensibility or imagination," wrote Macaulay some time before the camera had been invented, "derives a certain pleasure from pictures." One wonders what he would think of the successful appeal of the photographic supplements, and whether he would attribute it to sensibility and imagination or to curiosity and the line of least resistance. Something no doubt has been added to the popularity of the pictures by its being so much easier to look at pictures than to read print. A point could be claimed for the press photographer that he tends steadily to make the individual better acquainted with the world, and a point might be raised against him that this desirable result is nullified by the very variety and multiplicity of his pictures, and that superficiality rather than knowledge is encouraged. There are pictures to stir the sensibilities and imagination. There are pictures also that make humanity appear trivial and foolish. Knowing which pictures to linger over—for the Baconian dictum about reading applies as well to looking at photographs—one will grow in sympathetic understanding of his planet. The newspaper, as an institution, is all things to all men, and so is the photographic section.

It is quite believable that there will be more and more pictures, and comforting to hear the opinion of an expert in this industry that there will be more and more press photographers who are gentlemen with backgrounds.

### Editorial Notes

When the managing editor of a large American newspaper makes the statement that the greatest cause for optimism regarding the elevation of standards of journalism is found in the character of the newspapers which have been untouched by yellow tendencies, the fact carries with it a wholesome promise for the journalism of the future. The speaker was A. R. Holcombe, of the New York Herald Tribune, addressing the sixth annual New Jersey Newspaper Institute held at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. He added:

These papers have refused to participate in the orgy of so-called human interest news, and they are more prosperous and influential now than ever. They are the papers which have preserved the confidence of the public in newspapers.

In the election of Ben Turner, the British textile workers' leader, as chairman of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, Great Britain has taken another step toward lasting peace in industry. Mr. Turner represents the new type of Labor man that has been forging to the fore these past years in Britain and that belongs to a school whose qualities of leadership appeal to reason. The religious sense of such is well known, and it is said that on a number of occasions when faced by a threatened deadlock in a trade dispute or harassed by a heckling member of his own union, Mr. Turner has brought out a more harmonious state of affairs by reading some text from the New Testament.

The Federal Reserve Board finds business, both wholesale and retail, to be unusually active on the constructive side, a fact which should encourage those who have been talking much about overproduction and saturation points. Abolition of the saloon removed one of the most dangerous of saturation points.

American courts are making progress toward meeting the demand of the public that avoidable delays be eliminated. John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, reports that there are 6000 fewer cases before the federal district courts than there were a year ago. Let the good work go on!

There is no chance of the Pittsburgh Rovers Soccer Club winning the United States National Challenge Cup, but in forfeiting its match because it would not play on Sunday, the team has won an even more important honor.

There is no closed season for hunting the right job for the right man.

### The Jewel City of the Moors

LOVERS of antique jewelry know what added charm is lent to precious stones when they are seen in their original setting, and a somewhat similar fascination is felt by the traveler when for the first time he looks down from the steep-edged mountain road above Fez and sees its heap of dazzling white terraces nestling in a fold of the protecting hills.

In the glare of a midsummer afternoon, the bleached roofs present countless sun-reflecting surfaces, packed closely together and rising with the slope of the river bed in broken tiers. In sharp contrast to this bright mass of masonry a surrounding fringe of verdure separates the city from the parched hills that rise sharply on either side, and shows up the crenellated battlements as they hug the twisted outline of the ancient city.

It is a scene of unforgettable beauty over which grandeur and romance combine to cast a glamorous veil, as if it were but an imaginary picture out of some book of Oriental fairy tales. We sit and linger, reluctant to leave our vantage point; and as we gaze absorbed at the view, time passes. In the sweltering heat the whole city seems to slumber the time away. But presently, little by little, the shadows grow longer and we begin to see figures appearing on the flat housetops. They are women coming out to enjoy the cool of the evening, and soon their brightly-colored silks and gossamer veils give an impression of activity and gaiety.

Already the sunset is flushing the cloudless sky with a suffusion of orange and pink. And now it is tinging the tops of the hills and throwing the lower half of the town into shadow. Below, a softly colored mist steals up over the houses, mingling with blue smoke from the pottery ovens, while out of its semitransparent haze emerge the slender forms of tall minarets whose heads catch the horizontal rays and glisten with mosaics.

Then, suddenly, the sun dips behind the Bou Jeloud Palace, and as the golden hues of a moment ago cool to grays and greens and blues, the minarets burst into voice: La ilaha illa-lahu. There is no god but God! The muezzin echoes from tower to tower, and the hushed city hearing the call responds in silent prayer. What a mighty phrase and what a liquid pouring of sound the words make as they are rolled from invisible throats and reverberate in waves across the stony hillside!

La ilaha illa-lahu, Muhammad resul allahi! The ardently cherished faith rings out in this full-throated utterance and seems to pierce the inward ear. And all through the night, long after we had left the mountain sides for the shelter of a hotel, the same cry could be heard unceasingly repeated over our heads from all quarters of the city.

If ever the tourist feels himself an intruder, it is in this mysterious home of the Moors, where time has wrought but little change and where the values and customs of centuries ago have survived to the present day. The veneration which they hold the splendors and traditions of bygone days is apparent in the dignified and independent bearing of the Fezisi, as much as in the staidness of their historic buildings. A people who seek for neither progress nor change, they prefer, however prosperous they may become, to live just as their forefathers lived, despising the familiar contrivances which the rest of the world has long considered indispensable to urban existence.

As we walk through the incredibly narrow, but clean, streets of Fez (if winding alleys half built over can be called streets), we watch the white-robed throng, the men mostly tall and pale-faced, the women short and wrapped in baggy clothing, so that they are recognized only by their ankles and slippers feet.

A carrier of firewood justifies against a man of substance who is taking along his prayer mat piously folded under his arm, and who is bearing, too, a large key at his wrist.

### Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

THE last ten days in September were some recompense for the rainy summer which Switzerland, like other countries in Europe, has experienced this year. Just over the mountains Nice and the Côte d'Azur enjoyed uninterrupted sunshine—indeed had too much of it, while at Geneva and Bern it rained day after day. Dr. Nansen, who has been here, telling his great tale of polar exploration, thinks that the polar regions hold the secret of these strange meteorological changes in Europe, by which one country has too much, another too little sunshine. He does not suggest that anything can be done to equalize matters, but he does think that some day, by the study of meteorological conditions in the polar regions, it will be possible to forecast the weather for some time ahead. Perhaps this would mean that the tourist could then ring up Spitzbergen, say, and choose in April where to go in August. But this might produce complaints, for the countries for which bad weather was forecast would certainly protest that the others were receiving an unfair advertisement.

In spite of the weather a larger number of tourists than ever came to Switzerland this summer, thereby showing that they realized that a holiday in the mountains is always enjoyable. The hotel keepers have indeed no reason to complain, and although the tourist who went about on foot with knapsack on back is now rarely to be seen, the loss of revenue from this source is more than made up by the constant stream of motorists who crowd the roads of Switzerland. To climb a pass like the Simplon or the Rhone Glacier pass is a revelation of the variety and number of automobiles which are to be seen in Switzerland. Americans may well be proud of the fact that the majority of these cars come from their factories. That is due to the special study American firms have devoted to the automobile which is best suited to climbing.

The Genevese, who did not at first take kindly to the great number of foreigners who have of late years come to the city, because it was believed that they sent up the cost of living, can hardly fail to be grateful for the fact that their city has now become one of the great diplomatic centers of the world. What other city indeed can boast of entertaining four times a year such a number of distinguished statesmen? It is an adventure in itself to walk down the Quai Wilson on a September morning, and try to count the number of foreign ministers and diplomats who are to be seen on their way to the Palace of the Nations. They flash by in motorcars, but such well-known figures as Chamberlain and Briand, Saloja, Benes, and Vanderveide may sometimes be seen walking along in conversation. Only Briand never hurries. He likes to look at the lake and the distant peak of Mont Blanc which he, at least, remembers is in France.

One of the many world-wide, useful institutions which have originated in Switzerland is the International Postal Union. The object of the union was to secure, for the countries belonging to it, uniformity in the treatment of correspondence, simplification of accounts and reduction of rates. This was proposed by Switzerland to the other nations. A treaty between the countries which formed the union at the first was concluded at Bern, Oct. 9, 1874, and its provisions were generally carried into effect by July 1, 1875. Many other countries have joined the union since then. In commemoration of its founding, an interesting memorial has been erected in the city of Bern. Upon a pile of natural rock is placed a large bronze globe, representing the earth. Encircling this are bronze figures, full size, typifying an Indian for America, an Oriental for Asia, a Caucasian for Europe, a Negro for Africa, a bush boy for Australia, and they all appear to be handing letters from one to another. On the rocks below, the

to show passing friends that he has safely locked up his women folk at home. A veiled head peeps out from a sunk doorway to call some children, who look very grown-up in long burnouses and hoods that hide their laughing faces.

We stop and watch the craftsmen at work on metal and wood, and in the next street are rows of tailors with little boys holding taut the strands which are being sewn into braid. A Berber from the country passes with an ass heavily loaded and drives it through an arched doorway; we follow him into a courtyard where the merchant is preparing to weigh the load in a pair of gigantic scales that hang from a cedar beam. At the back we can discern a blindfolded donkey patiently stumbling round the greasy stones of an olive press.

In the street again our guide shows us a hand loom where men are weaving a silk screen, talking to friends over their shoulders as they work. Everywhere are happy workers exercising different arts and crafts in a medieval atmosphere of courtesy and self-respect. Even the vendor of fruits and spices, squatting precariously on a pile of pomegranate baskets, as he holds his price against the vociferous bargaining of a buyer, acts his part with an air of such authority and judgment that one wonders why, possessed of so much eloquence and power of gesture, he did not long ago take to a more pretentious profession.

Fez was founded in the ninth century by a great Sultan of the first Arab dynasty, Mulay Idriss II, in whose honor stands a well-preserved mosque, roofed and towered in green-glazed tiles. The lower part of the city, known as Fez-el-Bali, dates from his time and was for many centuries a favorite resting place of amirs and philosophers. Another period of prosperity under the Beni Marin, who came of Berber stock and had acquired the best of Moslem culture in the conquered territories of Andalusia, saw the city extended in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries over what is called Fez-el-Jedid.

Here they achieved an architecture that rivals the Alhambra and some of the Persian temples as regards the interior decoration, the wood carvings, mosaics, and incised plaster. The Karawyn mosque is the grandest of the many mosques of Fez and is said to be able to hold 25,000 faithful within its magnificent cloisters and colonnades. The lavish sense of the Merinids is illustrated by the story of the Sultan Abu-Ainan (fourteenth century) who, when confronted with the enormous costs of the Buuanayia mosque, declared that no expense should be grudged if it could be truly said at the end that the work done was beautiful.

Perhaps the most memorable feature of Fez, certainly its greatest delight, is its running water. The Wad Fez flows through a thousand separate channels under and through the city, visiting every corner in its twisted downward course. By the most ingenious devices the water is checked and deflected, now gleaming through unexpected gaps in the street, now sparkling in the sunlit fountains. You see it bubbling out of copper spouts, overflowing from marble drinking basins, running along the gutters and then disappearing into dark watercourses where it can be heard rumbling underground. Ever cool and fresh, the ubiquitous water supplies a merry keynote to lighten all the tasks of the town.

Never surely was a river kept so busy or made to scatter its kindness so evenly around. At the bottom of Fez-el-Bali, near the Bab-el-Jamal, these myriad rivulets meet each other again amid much chattering of waters, as if all the secrets of the city were being jabbered aloud. From there, the united stream careering down the valley, gladly takes the burden of a few groaning mill wheels before it slows its pace and with its old composure regained, carries its gentle melodies over the grassy flats of the Sebou.

bronze figure of a woman is seated, typifying Bern, the capital of Switzerland, where the International Postal Union was founded.

The Swiss "prayer day," as it is called, comes annually on the third Sunday in September; it is a day of fasting and prayer combined, and is strictly observed. Most of the churches have extra services, besides the regular one, and there is special music. Ordinarily, there are no restrictions in Switzerland regarding amusements on Sunday afternoon and evening, but on this day, and on one or two others, no place of amusement may be open for private gain. If any place is kept open, the proceeds must be devoted to some charitable object designated by the state.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editors Board must reserve the right to refuse to publish any letter that does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Engineers of Distribution"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your recent editorial entitled, "Engineers of Distribution," greatly interested me, because as a retail merchant I have come to the conclusion, though it is not one as yet generally accepted, that the world's greatest problem is no longer a problem of production, it has become a problem of distribution. The greatest menace, I believe, to the peace of the world and to general industrial progress today, are the piles of unused merchandise everywhere accumulating that were produced yesterday.

From every industrial country in the world there goes up the cry for government aid, but this cry emanates not from those who suffer because of lack, but from those suffering because of the surplus, which is accumulating every hour. To the student of America's industrial progress, it is not at all strange that this condition should finally have come to pass, because, during the last century, while tremendous progress has been made in methods of production, practically none at all has been made in methods of distribution.

It is related that, when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, John Jones started a store on one side of the street, and John Smith another on the other side of the street to run him out. This primitive method of competitive distribution prevails to this day, with the result that the progressive increase that has gone on in the cost of distribution has nullified much of the gain society should have received from the progress of labor-saving inventions. In fact, in many cases it has superseded it, and the result is that the cost of merchandise to the consumer has not gone down in price as has the cost of production.

Government statistics are replete with evidence that it costs more to sell many lines of merchandise today than it does to produce them and this cost is being increased every hour.

Retail stores are established not only where needed, but wherever they can exist, and the one great fact of which society as a whole remains as yet entirely unconscious is, that all unnecessary stores are none the less a burden on society, because they are owned and operated by private interests. Every dollar that goes to sustain them must come out of the public pocket. There is no place else for it to come from. Every unnecessary store ultimately in increasing the cost of merchandise to the consumer. This reduces in like degree the consumer's purchasing power and slows down consumption, which in turn ultimately in overflowing warehouses, industrial shutdowns and unemployment.

JOHN W. KELLEY.  
Marion, Ind.